```
Set     Items   Description
S1    8194531   RISK? ?
S2     230358   S1(3N)(EVALUAT? OR ANALY? OR ESTIMATE? OR CALCULAT?)
S3    5983859   PREDICT? OR FORECAST? OR FORETELL? OR FORE()(CAST? OR TELL-
            ???)
S4      94394   PERFORMANCE(2N)(METRIC? ? OR INDICATOR?)
S5    5969049   COMPONENT? OR PARAMETER? ? OR VARIABLE? ? OR ATTRIBUTE?
S6        202   S2(S)S4
S7          2   S6(25N)S5
S8          7   S6(25N)(PLAN OR PLANNED OR PLANS OR PLANNING)
S9          7   S8 NOT S7
? show file
File   9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2005/Nov 01
         (c) 2005  The Gale Group
File  15:ABI/Inform(R) 1971-2005/Nov 02
         (c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File  16:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1990-2005/Nov 02
         (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB 1976-2005/Nov 02
         (c)2005 The Gale Group
File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R) 1972-1989
         (c) 1999 The Gale Group
File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2005/Nov 01
         (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R) 1985-2005/Nov 02
         (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM) 1987-2005/Nov 02
         (c) 2005 The Gale Group
File  20:Dialog Global Reporter 1997-2005/Nov 02
         (c) 2005 Dialog
File 476:Financial Times Fulltext 1982-2005/Oct 31
         (c) 2005 Financial Times Ltd
File 610:Business Wire 1999-2005/Nov 02
         (c) 2005 Business Wire.
File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2005/Nov 02
         (c) 2005 PR Newswire Association Inc
File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications 1985-2005/Nov 01
         (c) 2005 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc
File 634:San Jose Mercury  Jun 1985-2005/Nov 01
         (c) 2005 San Jose Mercury News
File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
         (c) 1999 Business Wire
File 813:PR Newswire 1987-1999/Apr 30
         (c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc
```

Scanned title, abstract and kwic

7/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

02570308 321244391
Quantitative techniques for the assessment of credit risk
ALtman, Edward I
AFP Exchange v23n2 PP: 6-12 Mar/Apr 2003
ISSN: 1528-4077 JRNL CODE: JCG
WORD COUNT: 3272

ABSTRACT: Credit scoring models in use today for **risk evaluation** are variations on a theme, involving the combination of quantifiable financial **indicators** of firm **performance** with additional **variables** that capture qualitative elements of the credit process. Two models, Altman's Z-Score and...
TEXT: treasury & cash management

Credit scoring models in use today for **risk evaluation** are variations on a theme, involving the combination of quantifiable financial **indicators** of firm **performance** with additional **variables** that capture qualitative elements of the credit process. Two models, Altman's Z-Score and...

7/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

02367327 116349684
The quality of public sector food-poisoning surveillance in England and Wales, with specific reference to salmonella food poisoning
Richard A.E. North; Jim P. Duguid; Michael A. Sheard
British Food Journal v98n2 PP: 4-109 1996
ISSN: 0007-070X JRNL CODE: BFJ
WORD COUNT: 81382

...TEXT: the ability to satisfy consumer needs were defined by one of us (Sheard) as "quality **attributes** ". To measure quality, we identified quality **attributes** capable of measurement and termed them " **performance indicators** ". These, collectively, became the service design specification for the surveillance agency outputs studied.

The service design specification

For assessment of the investigation reports, the quality **attributes** (performance indicators) were as follows:

- Accessibility: the degree of ease with which reports of egg...
?

9/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

02643845 410384461
Fending off disaster
Dangelo, Mark; Rosen, Cheryl
Optimize PP: 48-52 Sep 2003
ISSN: 1537-2308 JRNL CODE: PTMZ
WORD COUNT: 1811

...TEXT: as revenue growth, customer-satisfaction ratings, product shipments, customer targets, compliance, market intelligence, and competitor **performance** . The correlated **indicators** in IT include hourly cost of downtime, availability, performance, recoverability, security, integrity, and accuracy.

THE 90-DAY **PLAN**

* Process. Business continuity requires integrated business and IT processes. Many processes assume a resumption of...

9/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

01507719 01-58707
Disenrollment of Medicare beneficiaries from HMOs
Riley, Gerald F; Ingber, Melvin J; Tudor, Cynthia G
Health Affairs v16n5 PP: 117-124 Sep/Oct 1997
ISSN: 0278-2715 JRNL CODE: HAF
WORD COUNT: 3242

...TEXT: Congress (Washington: PPRC, 1996); R. Brown et al., Enrollment and Disenrollment in Medicare Competition Demonstration **Plans** : A Descriptive Analysis (Princeton, NJ.: Mathematica Policy Research, 1986); and G. Riley,J. Lubitz, and E. Rabey, Enrollee Health Status under Medicare **Risk** Contracts: An **Analysis** of Mortality Rates," Health Services Research 26, no. 2 (1991): 137-163. 6 G. Riley...

9/3,K/3 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

04857245 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09589609 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Entrepreneurial training for the disadvantaged. (includes related article on economic conditions in South Texas.)
Ketcham, Allen F.; Taylor, Frank A., III; Hoffman, Darvin R.
Training & Development Journal, v44, n11, p61(3)
Nov, 1990
ISSN: 0041-0861 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1933 LINE COUNT: 00163

... sales, employment, and production goals. Other topics include key performance indicators, a milestone schedule, and **risk analysis** . * Developing Your Small Business **Plan** . Each of the seven chapters in this module relates to one of the modules explained...

9/3,K/4 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2005 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05442004 Supplier Number: 95489828 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Vesper: Changing Strategies to Survive.
M2 Presswire, pNA
Dec 16, 2002
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 502

... List of Exhibits:
Vesper's Geographic Presence Ownership Structure Vesper, Telesp, and Telemar's ADSL **Plans** Prepay Calling **Plans** Coverage and Infrastructure Units in Service (Launch-2001) Selected Operational and **Performance Indicators** SWOT Analysis Extenal **Analysis** : Upside and Downside **Risk** Drivers and Inhibitors in Vesper's Market
Report Pricing:
Electronic EUR 1,070 (US$ 1...

9/3,K/5 (Item 1 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
(c) 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

45187909 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Management Week - BPM picks up the BI baton.
James Murray.
IT WEEK, p44
October 24, 2005
JOURNAL CODE: WVNU LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 528

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... BPM, but SAS advocates that BPM is much broader than just scorecarding. It includes budgeting, **planning** , financial forecasting, **risk analysis** and strategic performance management software as well as the business intelligence (BI) tools required to...

9/3,K/6 (Item 2 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter
(c) 2005 Dialog. All rts. reserv.

29492320 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
TSX SYMBOL: IPI.A
CCN NEWSWIRE
June 05, 2003
JOURNAL CODE: WCCN LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 506

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... become certified. It must:
- Set an environmental policy (company's declaration of intent and commitment) - **Plan** the method by which environmental impacts and risks will be analyzed - Identify and implement the process with which to reach

previously set environmental goals - Control **performance indicators** and implement remedial action - Supervise upper management in regard to EMS' stability and efficiency - Set...

9/3,K/7 (Item 3 from file: 20)
DIALOG(R)File 20:Dialog Global Reporter

26620033 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Research and Markets Ltd: Vesper: Changing Strategies to Survive
M2 PRESSWIRE
December 16, 2002
JOURNAL CODE: WMPR LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 457

(USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULLTEXT)

... List of Exhibits:
Vesper's Geographic Presence Ownership Structure Vesper, Telesp, and Telemar's ADSL **Plans** Prepay Calling **Plans** Coverage and Infrastructure Units in Service (Launch-2001) Selected Operational and Performance Indicators SWOT Analysis Extenal **Analysis** : Upside and Downside **Risk** Drivers and Inhibitors in Vesper's Market
Report Pricing:
Electronic EUR 1,070 (US$ 1...
?

```
Set     Items   Description
S1     756995   EVALUAT? OR ANALY? OR ESTIMATE? OR CALCULAT?
S2     182270   RISK? ?
S3     145075   PREDICT? OR FORECAST? OR FORETELL? OR FORE()(CAST? OR TELL-
            ???)
S4       2290   PERFORMANCE(2N)(METRIC? ? OR INDICATOR?)
S5    1187133   COMPONENT? OR PARAMETER? ? OR VARIABLE? ? OR ATTRIBUTE?
S6       3264   S1(3N)S2
S7         12   S4(S)S6
S8        352   S6(15N)S5
S9         51   S8(S)S3
S10        63   S7 OR S9
S11        14   S10 AND IC=G06F-017/60
? show file
File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2005/Oct W04
         (c) 2005 European Patent Office
File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1979-2005/UB=20051027,UT=20051020
         (c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio
```

11/K/1 (Item 1 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:(c) 2005 European Patent Office. All rts. reserv.

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: **G06F-017/60**

...SPECIFICATION 130 can store information from either or both of the receiving component 110 and analysis **component** 120 as well as rules, tables, indices, algorithms, historical data, schemas, etc., to facilitate material **risk analysis** in accordance with the invention. The analysis **component** 120 evaluates the received data and determines, infers and/or **predicts** risk and/or impact of potential obsolescence or unavailability of a component in connection with...

...systems, processes and supplier technologies, for example, are mapped to the data. At 514, a **risk analysis** is performed to determine, infer or **predict** the level of **component** risk to EOL or unavailability, and their impact. Such a **risk analysis** can be accomplished in accordance with risk analysis systems and methods described herein. Based in...9, shows a system 900 that employs a material risk analysis (MRA) and management planning **component** 912 to provide information to a product **risk analysis** (PRA) and transition planning **component** 914. The MRA **component** interfaces to the PRA **component** based on information obtained from components related to disparate aspects of products that may experience EOL issues such as a life cycle phase and obsolescence **forecast** component 902, a part alternates and alerts component 904, a technology roadmap component 906, an...

11/K/2 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim
... standard, and PMML, a modeling version of XML that enables the definition and sharing of **predictive** models between applications. [00421 In one embodiment, advanced authorization system 100 deploys hybrid technology on...

...information) to determine whether to authorize the requested transaction. Additionally, issuer 120 may itself use **predictive** risk models to further analyze the requested transaction. The determination made by issuer 120 with...

...based technology. In one implementation, given the diversity of data processed through in-flight model **component** 1 12, advanced decision tree and boosting technologies are used to assure more accurate **risk evaluation** and fraud detection. [00541 In-flightmodelcomponentll2evaluatestherequestedtransactionusingdata provided by data stores, such as account profiles 202...

11/K/3 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim
... 800 is shown in more detail in FIG. 10 and includes developing an approach 900; **evaluating** the current **risk** assessment review processes 902; outlining the detailed requirements and developing materials 804; determining key
38...

...resources include the entity or other personnel needed to help perform the quality assurance process. **Evaluating** the current **risk** assessment review processes 902 provides a view of the entity's current audit processes and...quality assurance database may be developed from and/or stored in the database of the **Risk Analysis** System, as previously discussed. However, it can be developed from almost any database structure. The...

...database is set up to store information within the scope and dimensions and for the **performance metrics** defined for the quality assurance process. The quality assurance database may also store the audit...

...audit process then uses the answers to compute one or more scores for the defined **performance metrics** . The audit may be performed manually. Alternatively, the audit may be performed by the **Risk Analysis** System according to the score generating software (SGS). During the audit process, each file audited...

...another embodiment, the score may be weighted, so that the scores generated for
41
the **performance metrics** along defined dimensions may have greater weight
(multiplied by a number greater than one) or...

...weighted dimensions. The audit
process also generates audit recommendations based on the scores for the **performance metrics** . The resource may then review the scores and recommendations and may add comments and other...

11/K/4 (Item 3 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim
... risk components of said ratings.

18 The method of claim 1 wherein calculation of the **parameters** characterizing **predicted** ratings includes **calculation** of **parameters** characterizing **risk** -adjusted ratings.

19 The method of claim 1 wherein computing personalized statistical **parameters** for each of one or more users includes adapting the parameters associated with the one...

...of said individuals.
25
. The method of claim I wherein calculation of the parameters

characterizing **predicted** ratings of items by users includes computing statistical parameters from the history of ratings.
21...

11/K/5 (Item 4 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... method 300).

Selecting the analysis icon 991 allows the user to generate graphs and perform **risk** and sensitivity **analysis** that show the relationship between any contact center planning input and any **performance metric** . Examples of graphs that may ...inputs
constant except for changing incrementally the user selected input. The corresponding change in the **performance metric** of interest may then be graphed.

Examples of graphs that may be generated include: (1...

11/K/6 (Item 5 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... need for the invention is explored in greater detail in Fig. 4.

The process of **predicting** and **calculating** consumer **risk** and behavior is based on key segmentation **variables** . The consumer's risk of involuntarily losing employment and income is determined, step 402. There ...

11/K/7 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... that includes consideration of stock 301, productivity 299 and labor savings 297.

After a cost **estimate** is prepared, a **risk analysis** 304 is performed. This leads to pricing 306 of the project. The pricing is determined by specific pricing rules 308 2 0 according to the contract and key **performance indicators** . A quotation is offered and contractnegotiations309commence. Finally,thecontract310isprepared,using provided contract forms 312.

Following the...

11/K/8 (Item 7 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... consideration of stock 301, productivity 299 1 0 and labor savings 297.

After a cost **estimate** is prepared, a **risk analysis** 304 is performed. This leads to pricing 306 of the project. The pricing is determined by specific pricing rules 308 according to the contract and key **performance indicators** . A quotation is offered and contract negotiations309commence.
Finally,thecontract310isprepared,usingprovidedcontract forms 312.

Following the bid...

11/K/9 (Item 8 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim
... Reports can contain data about Counterparties, currencies, payment types, failed payments and metrics of payment **risk** reduction **calculated** by the GPM Core System. The GPM Core System can also calculate **performance metrics** such as the efficiency of payments and liquidity management, and other relevant statistics. Other advantages...

11/K/10 (Item 9 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Claims

Claim
... and performance
requirements for the storage management infrastructure. Preferably, the task includes identifying the key **performance indicators** for storage management, and establishing baseline estimates and setting measurable targets for the 1 5 **performance indicators** . The task also includes developing the functional and physical models, and the performance model. Therefore...is evaluated. Preferably, the task includes designing and validating the custom components. Also included are **evaluating** time, cost, and **risk** associated with custom development, and selecting the custom components.
The areas where custom components appear...

11/K/11 (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... What parties are informed of a closure?
Base Practice: 1 9 Trends and Repetitive Incident **Analysis**
Are incidents analyzed to detect trends and identify underlying problems?
If so, by what process...on order.

References
MODE v2
MODE vI Toolkit
Process Area: Asset Management
Level I
Assessment **Indicators** : Process **Performance**
Generic Practice: Ensure that Base practices are performed
Base Practice Example of Assessment Indicator Assessment...

11/K/12 (Item 11 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims

Detailed Description
... and (ii) the extent
to which pay rises will exceed inflation, both determined
by the **Risk Analysis variables** Process (5) using data
from the Economic Statistics Data Store (16) and
extracted from the Income **Prediction** Risk Variables Data
Store (6), The determination of these variables will be
the responsibility of...200,000,000 10 year bond paying an annual income
of 5%
according to the **variables** produced by the **risk analysis**
process (5) and held in the Securitization Risk **variables**
data store (15), In 10 years, time the second 10 year
tranche of bonds within...

Claim
... External I conom c
Statistics
tema ncome
4 Data Store
Predict Future
5 Income
Produce **Risk**
Analysis Variables 7
ntermal In
re
5
8 Calculate
uritization s ncome re ct on No. Percentage...

...Process
Repayments ntema ncome
Data Store
SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)
Figs 2 . Example Table of **Predicted** Income and RepaymE3
Predicted Compensation Actual Repayments
Predicted Future Repayments on Loan of Actual Repayments Death during Actual Repay Year Income E100,000...

11/K/13 (Item 12 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... to discover variables with which oc or P or 8 vary systematically so that the forecasting accuracy can be improved by making these parameters functions of such variables. This embodiment is illustrated in Figure 4.

Based on risk-return calculations from the perspective of the counterparties to a trade, a pool of candidate variables are identified, as shown by step 41 0 in Figure 4. For a given item...

11/K/14 (Item 13 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:(c) 2005 WIPO/Univentio. All rts. reserv.

Main International Patent Class: **G06F-017/60**
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description
... penalties), are
not known exactly. They may also change over time. The values for these **parameters** can only be **estimated** or **forecast** . The **risk** management part of the efficient distribution problem is to find a combination of technologies, production...
?

Set	Items	Description
S1	1064999	EVALUAT? OR ANALY? OR ESTIMATE? OR CALCULAT?
S2	94096	RISK? ?
S3	72365	PREDICT? OR FORECAST? OR FORETELL? OR FORE()(CAST? OR TELL-???)
S4	520	PERFORMANCE(2N)(METRIC? ? OR INDICATOR?)
S5	2964141	COMPONENT? OR PARAMETER? ? OR VARIABLE? ? OR ATTRIBUTE?
S6	1796	S1(5N)S2
S7	0	S6 AND S4
S8	132	S6 AND PERFORMANCE?
S9	32	S8 AND S5
S10	67	S6 AND S3 AND S5
S11	92	S9 OR S10
S12	37	S11 AND IC=G06F-017/60

? show file

Scanned title, abstract and KWIC

File 347:JAPIO Nov 1976-2005/Jun(Updated 051004)
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO
File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2005/UD,UM &UP=200570
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent

12/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

08303904 **Image available**
DISEASE RISK SIMULATION SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 2005-052164 [JP 2005052164 A]
PUBLISHED: March 03, 2005 (20050303)
INVENTOR(s): IWASAKI MASATO
IKEDA TOSHIYA
KOBAYASHI SHIN
APPLICANT(s): TAKEDA CHEM IND LTD
APPL. NO.: 2003-180975 [JP 2003180975]
FILED: June 25, 2003 (20030625)
PRIORITY: 2003-166794 [JP 2003166794], JP (Japan), June 11, 2003 (20030611)
INTL CLASS: A61B-010/00; A61B-005/00; **G06F-017/60** ; G06F-019/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a comprehensive simulation system covering many years based on various epidemiological surveys and **analyses** .

SOLUTION: This disease **risk** simulation system includes an element data input means inputting predetermined **attribute** values and inspection values; a simulation computing means **predicting** transitions among a plurality of stages related to a predetermined disease and the incidence of a predetermined event by a probabilistic **prediction** method and simulating the event of a predetermined period, the number of life years, and the cost related thereto; a detailed condition setting input means setting fundamental data related to future costs and fundamental data related to their effects; and a simulation result output means outputting computing results created by the simulation computing means corresponding to each of them.

12/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

07729640 **Image available**
APPARATUS FOR **FORECASTING** LEVEL OF INTEREST RATE, APPARATUS FOR CALCULATING DEBT, AND DEBT **FORECASTING** SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 2003-223542 [JP 2003223542 A]
PUBLISHED: August 08, 2003 (20030808)
INVENTOR(s): MATSUJIYU JUNICHI
OKAMOTO TAKAKAZU
APPLICANT(s): MITSUBISHI TRUST & BANKING CORP
APPL. NO.: 2002-023514 [JP 200223514]
FILED: January 31, 2002 (20020131)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/60** ; G06F-019/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a practical debt **forecasting** system widely applicable to **risk** **analyses** aimed at debts where the assumption

of discount rate is not constant over a long period, to deal with the issue of how to grasp the duration changes of retirement benefit debts caused by changes in personnel organization and changes in debt structures, such as a raise of the wage base.
SOLUTION: The debt **forecasting** system includes an interest rate level **forecasting** apparatus for **forecasting** future levels of interest rate based on given **parameters** , and a debt calculating apparatus for calculating debts relating to pension and retirement allowance based on the **forecast** levels of interest rate.

12/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

07536604 **Image available**
METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR PROVIDING BUILDING FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT RELATED INFORMATION

PUB. NO.: 2003-030439 [JP 2003030439 A]
PUBLISHED: January 31, 2003 (20030131)
INVENTOR(s): INADA SHIGEMICHI
APPLICANT(s): TOTO LTD
APPL. NO.: 2001-211161 [JP 2001211161]
FILED: July 11, 2001 (20010711)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/60** ; E04B-001/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To set a combination of information related to building facilities and equipment with information related to none insurance commodity so that a user can obtain almost optimum compensation for risk and to provide the user with combined information.

SOLUTION: A server 13 reads from the user a check sheet having **attribute** information of the user, purchased/desired purchase manufactured commodity information, purchased/desired purchase insurance commodity information. Risk information of corresponding commodity is read from a product DB to check the safety of manufactured commodity. Compensation information for corresponding insurance commodity is read from an insurance commodity DB to check a compensation degree for every different insurance commodity accident (failures). The risk information is combined with the compensation information to **calculate** a safety factor for every **risk** item, and the total safety factors of the user are calculated. If there is an item with low safety, equipment information that can compensate for risk is extracted from the product DB and insurance commodity information that can compensate for risk is extracted from the insurance commodity DB respectively. A style sheet with these pieces of information described is prepared to be provided to the user. If there is a request for future **prediction** about risk, processing about future **prediction** is performed to reprepare a style sheet and the style sheet is provided to the user of the request source.

12/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

07498212 **Image available**
CUSTOMER MAINTENANCE SUPPORTING SYSTEM WITH RESPECT TO MEMBER CUSTOMER

PUB. NO.: 2002-366732 [JP 2002366732 A]
PUBLISHED: December 20, 2002 (20021220)
INVENTOR(s): KONO YOICHI
APPLICANT(s): SAS INSTITUTE JAPAN LTD
APPL. NO.: 2001-175527 [JP 2001175527]
FILED: June 11, 2001 (20010611)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/60** ; G06F-019/00

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a customer maintenance supporting system with respect to a member customer by which a customer group effective to a campaign for urging continuing of a utilization contract is extracted by using many kinds of item data without selecting an item to be a retrieval key from the items of customer information by experience and a prescribed script is transmitted.

SOLUTION: The system is provided with a data mining means (9) for obtaining the correlation rule of each item by performing multiple regression analysis with each item of customer information of customers having cancelled the contract as an explanation **variable** and a contract cancellation probability setting means (10) with the coincidence ratio of the relation of each item data of customer information of residual member customers who have not cancelled the contract during an analyzing period and the correlation rule as the contract canceling **prediction** probability (p) of the member customer by comparing both of them. By extracting the member customers whose probability (p) exceeds a contract cancellation boundary value pT from among the residual member customers who have not cancelled the contract during the **analyzing** period, the high- **risk** customer group of contract cancellation is extracted and the campaign for urging continuing of the utilization contract is performed efficiently.

12/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 347)

07231266 **Image available**
METHOD FOR CONSTRUCTING BUSINESS **RISK** **CALCULATION** SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR **CALCULATING** ITS UTILIZATION CHARGE

PUB. NO.: 2002-099714 [JP 2002099714 A]
PUBLISHED: April 05, 2002 (20020405)
INVENTOR(s): NAONO TAKESHI
YAMAMOTO YUSAKU
ITO SATOSHI
APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD
APPL. NO.: 2000-295427 [JP 2000295427]
FILED: September 25, 2000 (20000925)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/60**

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To calculate a scale of system resources based on required calculation precision and restricted calculation time in the case

of constructing a system for **calculating** a **risk** by Monte Carlo **analysis**.

SOLUTION: A scale of system resources is calculated from the required calculation precision and the restricted calculation time by 'a method for estimating a probability density function' and 'a method for evaluating an error at an α percent point consisting of a finite number of probability **variables** X(I); I=1,,N by the method for estimating the probability density function' using it; and 'a method for measuring the calculating time of a program' and 'program **performance predicting** system' using it. Thus, it is possible to estimate instantly how large system scale is required to add and how long performing time is required to increase when higher precision in calculation is required.

12/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 347)

07205562 **Image available**

RISK ANALYSIS SUPPORTING DEVICE FOR INSURANCE CONTRACT

PUB. NO.: 2002-073994 [JP 2002073994 A]
PUBLISHED: March 12, 2002 (20020312)
INVENTOR(s): TERASAKI TAKESHI
MIMURO KATSUYA
APPLICANT(s): NRI & NCC CO LTD
APPL. NO.: 2000-262452 [JP 2000262452]
FILED: August 31, 2000 (20000831)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/60** ; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a **risk analysis** supporting device for an insurance contract detecting an **attribute** having a correlation to the occurrence of an accident and a combination thereof about an enormous amount of insurance contract result data, and supporting a **forecasts** for accident occurrence and a decision of a premium rate.

SOLUTION: This **risk analysis** supporting device for an insurance contract is composed of an input means 2, a memory means 3, an optimum segmentation portion 4 for conducting classification so as to minimize variations in the presence or absence of accident occurrence of an insurance contractor belong to a classified segment, a calculating means 5 for calculating an estimated accident rate or a premium rate, and an output means 6 for outputting a processed result or a message. The optimum segmentation portion 4 is provided with a classifying means 7 for classifying insurance contract result data into segments according to **attribute** item, an assessing means 8 for assessing a degree of the variations in the presence or absence of the accident occurrence of the insurance contractor belong to the segment classified by the classifying means 7, and a segmentation controlling means 9 for judging and controlling stop of continuing classification by comparing the assessment of the assessing means 8 with a classification stop condition.

12/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 347)

DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

07110460 **Image available**
SYSTEM FOR SETTLING UP FINANCING PLAN AND **ANALYZING** **RISK**

PUB. NO.: 2001-338127 [JP 2001338127 A]
PUBLISHED: December 07, 2001 (20011207)
INVENTOR(s): KUSUMI SHOICHIRO
APPLICANT(s): KUSUMI SHOICHIRO
APPL. NO.: 2000-154649 [JP 2000154649]
FILED: May 25, 2000 (20000525)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/60**

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To execute the preparation of a **predicted** financing table, the settling of a financing plan and the **analysis** of financing **risk** economically and rationally in a power-saved state without losing data while holding the healthiness of financial affairs.

SOLUTION: An LP structure expression consisting of columns defining items related to fund income and items related to fund expenses as **variables** and rows expressing plural relational expressions between respective **variables** and objective functions expressing the profit and loss expressed by plural **variables** is generated by a matrix generator (2) and financing plan is settle on by an LP plan settling module (1). The healthiness of financial affairs is evaluated by a floating ratio, an overdraft ratio or an economical balance ratio, a necessary fund amount corresponding to **risk** probability is **calculated** from probability logic and a **risk** reserve fund is integrated into the relational expression.

12/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
(c) 2005 JPO & JAPIO. All rts. reserv.

06629437 **Image available**
MULTIPLEX SOURCE INFORMATION MERGING SYSTEM FOR **EVALUATING** DYNAMIC **RISK**

PUB. NO.: 2000-215251 [JP 2000215251 A]
PUBLISHED: August 04, 2000 (20000804)
INVENTOR(s): OSBORN BROCK ESTEL
HERSHEY JOHN ERIK
APPLICANT(s): GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (GE)
APPL. NO.: 11-354685 [JP 99354685]
FILED: December 14, 1999 (19991214)
PRIORITY: 210708 [US 98210708], US (United States of America), December 14, 1998 (19981214)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/60** ; G06F-017/00; G06F-017/18

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method and a device for automatically discriminating the correlation so as to consider the correlation between a risk factor in action or an event and its related **variable** .

SOLUTION: The **risk** **evaluation** system includes a processor 201 provided

with a main processor 202 for receiving inputs from various generation sources and providing outputs through various channels. The processor 201 receives an input from an inner terminal and interfaces with inner processing/storing elements. Since the processor 201 executes correlation analysis so as to discriminate correlation between a **variable** and a risk factor and quantitatively express the correlation, a data base co-processing device 210 and an analytical tool storage device 212 can be accessed. The correlation can be used for estimating **predicted** demand cost in guarantee work.

12/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

05992077 **Image available**
DEVICE AND METHOD FOR EVALUATING **PERFORMANCE** OF INVESTMENT TRUST

PUB. NO.: 10-275177 [JP 10275177 A]
PUBLISHED: October 13, 1998 (19981013)
INVENTOR(s): KAWAHARA JUNJI
UEDA KAZUYUKI
APPLICANT(s): NRI & NCC CO LTD [420135] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 09-078411 [JP 9778411]
FILED: March 28, 1997 (19970328)
INTL CLASS: [6] **G06F-017/60**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT
PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To objectively and rationally decide the standard of **performance** evaluation by inputting classified clusters and time-series data regarding the profit of funds, regarding the clusters as universes and finding the return value of funds belonging to the same universe after **risk** adjustment, and **evaluating** the funds.
SOLUTION: A cluster analyzing means 3 inputs the time-series data regarding the profit of funds and classifies the funds into clusters. A cluster **attribute** specifying means 4 inputs data regarding the classified clusters and the profit of the funds belonging to the respective clusters and finds indexes etc., as determinative factors of the funds. Further, a universe comparing and evaluating means 5 inputs the time-series data regarding the classified clusters and the profit of the funds and **calculates** return values after **risk** adjustment as indexes of temporary profibitability of each fund and stability of profit. A reference bench mark estimating means 6 specifies fund which has a large coefficient of correlation with a specific index.

12/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO

05939388 **Image available**
MODEL SUPPLY SYSTEM FOR RISK MANAGEMENT METHOD OF MONETARY PROPERTY

PUB. NO.: 10-222488 [JP 10222488 A]
PUBLISHED: August 21, 1998 (19980821)
INVENTOR(s): TAKAI KUNIHIKO

APPLICANT(s): HITACHI LTD [000510] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 09-021232 [JP 9721232]
FILED: February 04, 1997 (19970204)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-017/00; **G06F-017/60**
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To reduce burden on trial and error when the system of VaR calculation is newly introduced by inputting a **parameter** and a setting condition, which are necessary at the time of **calculating** a value at **risk** (VaR) and **calculating** plural piece of sensitive degree data on propoerty from possessed property data.

SOLUTION: When market data 13, possessed property data 14 and a user setting condition 15 are inputted, a VaR calculation processor 11 outputs VaR data 16 where a maximum **predicted** loss that property containing monetary derivative products such as futures and options, which monetary facilities possess, receive at constant probability during a possessing period is statistically displayed. When real gain and loss data 17 and VaR data 16 are inputted, a verification processor 12 outputs verification result data 18. Thus, models for AvR calculation peculiar to the monetary facilities is automatically selected only by setting the **parameter** which requires examination as an input condition.

12/5/11 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

017273726 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2005-597354/200561
XRPX Acc No: N05-490134
Life cycle management system of electronic component **, has analysis** component **that determines, infers or** predicts **obsolescence and risk to end-of-life or unavailability of subset of** components
Patent Assignee: ROCKWELL AUTOMATION TECHNOLOGIES INC (ROCW); CLAY W S (CLAY-I); MORRISON J R (MORR-I)
Inventor: CLAY W S; MORRISON J R
Number of Countries: 037 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20050187744	A1	20050825	US 2004547619	P	20040225	200561 B
			US 2004889840	A	20040713	
EP 1569148	A2	20050831	EP 20053765	A	20050222	200561

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2004547619 P 20040225; US 2004889840 A 20040713
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20050187744	A1		22	G06F-017/10	Provisional application US 2004547619

EP 1569148 A2 E G06F-017/60
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BA BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR HR HU IE IS IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PL PT RO SE SI SK TR YU

Abstract (Basic): US 20050187744 A1
NOVELTY - The management system has an analyzing **component** that determines, infers, or **predicts** obsolescence, level of risk of end-of-life (EOL) or unavailability of subset of **components** . A

substitution **component** identifies the replacement **component** for the subset of **components** having undesirable level of risk.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) **component** management method; and

(2) computer readable medium storing **component** management program.

USE - For managing life cycle of electronic **component** such as processor, memory chips, resistor, opto-electronics, software and mechanical **components** used in industrial, automotive, telecommunications, and military applications.

ADVANTAGE - Enables proactively maintaining product life cycles using fact-based framework for deciding when to perform product upgrades.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic block diagram of a material **risk** index (MRI) **analysis** system.

pp; 22 DwgNo 1/12

Title Terms: LIFE; CYCLE; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; ELECTRONIC; **COMPONENT** ; ANALYSE; **COMPONENT** ; DETERMINE; **PREDICT** ; RISK; END; LIFE; SUBSET; **COMPONENT**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/10; **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

12/5/12 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

017254384 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2005-578007/200559

XRPX Acc No: N05-474741

Accident- risk evaluation assistance apparatus in product production plant, uses past product production data and data showing implementation conditions of measures after occurrence of accident, to generate measure implementation time

Patent Assignee: YASUDA RISK ENG KK (YASU-N)

Inventor: SASAKI T

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 2005234745	A	20050902	JP 200441075	A	20040218	200559	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 200441075 A 20040218

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2005234745	A		21	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2005234745 A

NOVELTY - An input unit (11) inputs information related to past product production **performance** and information showing implementation conditions of measures after occurrence of accident. A generation unit (14) generates measure implementation time information based on the received information, and presents it to a user.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for accident- **risk evaluation** support program.

USE - For assisting **evaluation** of **risk** of accident such as fire and failure of production line, in product production plant.

ADVANTAGE - The measure implementation time can be reliably presented to the user.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of a controller in the accident- **risk evaluation** assistant apparatus. (Drawing includes non-English language text).
information input unit (11)
analysis **parameter** generation unit (12)
accident time information generation unit (14)
information presentation unit (15)
correction unit (16)
pp; 21 DwgNo 2/22

Title Terms: ACCIDENT; RISK; EVALUATE; ASSIST; APPARATUS; PRODUCT; PRODUCE; PLANT; PASS; PRODUCT; PRODUCE; DATA; DATA; IMPLEMENT; CONDITION; MEASURE; AFTER; OCCUR; ACCIDENT; GENERATE; MEASURE; IMPLEMENT; TIME

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

12/5/13 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

016938555 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2005-262865/200527

XRPX Acc No: N05-215856

Data processing system for performing risk analysis **of portfolio, simulates realization of** risk **factors by using calibrated correlation matrix, calibration values of** parameters **, risk mapping function and portfolio data**

Patent Assignee: SWISS REINSURANCE CO (SWRE-N)

Inventor: DAUL S; LINDSKOG F; MCNEIL A

Number of Countries: 106 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200529373	A2	20050331	WO 2003CH633	A	20030919	200527	B
AU 2003264217	A1	20050411	AU 2003264217	A	20030919	200540	
			WO 2003CH633	A	20030919		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): WO 2003CH633 A 20030919

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200529373	A2	E	33	G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

AU 2003264217 A1 G06F-017/60 Based on patent WO 200529373

Abstract (Basic): WO 200529373 A2

NOVELTY - A simulation unit simulates realization of risk factors by using the calibrated correlation matrix, calibration values of the **parameters** , risk mapping function and the portfolio data. An output unit outputs the simulation data in the form of risk measure or a price.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for data processing method.

USE - For performing **risk analysis** of portfolio in financial

service industry, financial risk management department, financial security pricing department of insurance and re-insurance companies and bank, using computer.

ADVANTAGE - The **risk analysis** of portfolio is performed efficiently without the need of the increased number of input data.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a schematic view of the input data of the data processing system.

pp; 33 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM; **PERFORMANCE** ; RISK; ANALYSE; PORTFOLIO ; SIMULATE; REALISE; RISK; FACTOR; CALIBRATE; CORRELATE; MATRIX; CALIBRATE; VALUE; **PARAMETER** ; RISK; MAP; FUNCTION; PORTFOLIO; DATA

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

12/5/14 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

016928485 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2005-252795/200526

Related WPI Acc No: 2005-252835; 2005-252861

XRPX Acc No: N05-208077

Business process optimization method involves analyzing **risk , regulatory compliance and business process for developing strategy that is accessed for monitoring enterprise's** performance **of business**

Patent Assignee: DEANGELIS S F (DEAN-I); STANGL F W (STAN-I); TODD D (TODD-I); ENTERRA SOLUTIONS LLC (ENTE-N)

Inventor: DEANGELIS S F; STANGL F W; TODD D

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20050065807	A1	20050324	US 2003505282	P	20030923	200526 B
			US 2004842992	A	20040511	
WO 200536308	A2	20050421	WO 2004US22071	A	20040708	200532
WO 200534603	A2	20050421	WO 2004US22069	A	20040708	200532

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003505282 P 20030923; US 2004842992 A 20040511; US 2004842993 A 20040511

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20050065807	A1		21	G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2003505282

WO 200536308 A2 E G06F-000/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

WO 200534603 A2 E G06F-000/00

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL

SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): US 20050065807 A1

NOVELTY - The method involves **analyzing risk** , regulatory compliance and business process based on evaluation of technological **component** , threat profile and interdependency matrix. A strategy for enterprise's **performance** of business, is developed based on the analysis. The enterprise's **performance** is monitored for accessing the compliance with the strategy.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for business process optimizing system.

USE - For optimizing business process.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to permit the development for e.g. revised master plan on viewing new threats, compliance issues and optimization opportunities. Enables to detect the vulnerabilities in the business process flow on performing various analysis.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a block diagram of the business process optimizing system.

pp; 21 DwgNo 1/11

Title Terms: BUSINESS; PROCESS; OPTIMUM; METHOD; RISK; REGULATE; COMPLIANT; BUSINESS; PROCESS; DEVELOP; STRATEGY; ACCESS; MONITOR; **PERFORMANCE** ; BUSINESS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00; **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

12/5/15 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

016888229 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2005-212513/200522

XRAM Acc No: C05-068083

XRPX Acc No: N05-175747

Assessing and optimizing crude selection for oil refineries, involves accessing a database for obtaining data related to stored crude or crude blend, and executing predictive performance **and/or risk assessment model**

Patent Assignee: AU S (AUSS-I); DION M (DION-I); GARDNER M (GARD-I); REPOFF T (REPO-I); SAHA A (SAHA-I); SARKAR A (SARK-I); TYAGI R (TYAG-I); WILSON R (WILS-I); WINSLOW M C (WINS-I); GENERAL ELECTRIC CO (GENE)

Inventor: AU S; DION M; GARDNER M; REPOFF T; SAHA A; SARKAR A; TYAGI R; WILSON R; WINSLOW M C

Number of Countries: 108 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20050050009	A1	20050303	US 2003643191	A	20030818	200522	B
WO 200520118	A1	20050303	WO 2004US22621	A	20040713	200522	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003643191 A 20030818

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20050050009	A1		22	G06F-007/00	
WO 200520118	A1	E		G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BW BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NA NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG BW CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR

GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NA NL OA PL PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): US 20050050009 A1

NOVELTY - Assessing and optimizing crude selection involves accessing a database for obtaining data related to at least one stored crude or crude blend; and executing at least one **predictive performance** and/or risk assessment model designed to optimize or improve a refining process for at least one crude or crude blend.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) a system for assessing and optimizing crude selection comprising a database storing data related to at least one crude or crude blend; and a **predictive** engine having programmable instructions configured for execution by at least one processor for accessing the database to obtain data and for executing at least one **predictive performance** and/or risk assessment model designed to optimize or improve a refining process; and

(2) computer readable medium storing a set of instructions configured for execution by at least one processor for performing the above steps.

USE - For assessing and optimizing crude selection in oil refineries.

ADVANTAGE - The method assists oil refineries in assessing and selecting crudes and crude blends that are not of optimum quality, and selecting appropriate chemical treatments and conditions to minimize operating problems with processing such crudes. It utilizes real, operation data and expert knowledge to derive the fitted models for **performance parameters** . It focuses on not only **performance prediction** , but also problem solution and serves as a decision support system.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a block diagram of a system for accessing and optimizing crude selection.

pp; 22 DwgNo 1/11

Title Terms: ASSESS; OPTIMUM; CRUDE; SELECT; OIL; REFINE; ACCESS; DATABASE; OBTAIN; DATA; RELATED; STORAGE; CRUDE; CRUDE; BLEND; EXECUTE; **PREDICT** ; **PERFORMANCE** ; RISK; ASSESS; MODEL

Derwent Class: H05; T01; T06

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/00; **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: CPI; EPI

12/5/16 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

016877606 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2005-201889/200521

XRPX Acc No: N05-166163

Financial account managing system for banking industry, has account management component to perform periodic account management based on aggregated data related to transaction, risk models and individual behavior

Patent Assignee: FOSS S H (FOSS-I); JAMES D H (JAME-I)

Inventor: FOSS S H; JAMES D H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20050044017	A1	20050224	US 2003646150	A	20030822	200521	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003646150 A 20030822

Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 20050044017 A1 7 G06F-017/60

Abstract (Basic): US 20050044017 A1

NOVELTY - The system has a data collection **component** to receive account option data and account formation data pertaining to a customer. A decision engine (220) qualifies the customer for an account. An account creation **component** establishes the account for qualified customer. An account management **component** (240) performs periodic account management based on aggregated data related to transaction, risk models and individual behavior.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for managing a financial account.

USE - Used in banking industry for managing a financial account.

ADVANTAGE - The system dynamically manages financial account based on risk modules, aggregated data, and individual behavior. The system reduces the risk of loss associated with operating financial accounts since the **parameters** under which the financial accounts operate are adjusted based on the aggregated data and the **analysis** provided from the **risk** models. The system thus allows additional customers to be obtained and optimizes the risk of loss for the financial institution.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a system for managing a financial account.

Data collection **component** (210)
Decision engine (220)
Account creation **component** (230)
Account management **component** (240)
Transactional processing **component** (250)
pp; 7 DwgNo 2/2

Title Terms: FINANCIAL; ACCOUNT; MANAGE; SYSTEM; BANK; INDUSTRIAL; ACCOUNT; MANAGEMENT; **COMPONENT** ; **PERFORMANCE** ; PERIODIC; ACCOUNT; MANAGEMENT; BASED; AGGREGATE; DATA; RELATED; TRANSACTION; RISK; MODEL; INDIVIDUAL; BEHAVE
Derwent Class: T01; T05
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

12/5/17 (Item 7 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

016727856 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2005-052132/200506
XRPX Acc No: N05-045611

Method for analysis **of onset** risk **associated with state of health using health-care apparatus, involves performing regression analysis of acquired individual's basic information, health, lifestyle and disease information**

Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
JP 2005000265 A 20050106 JP 2003164519 A 20030610 200506 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2003164519 A 20030610
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 2005000265 A 10 A61B-005/00

Abstract (Basic): JP 2005000265 A

NOVELTY - The basic information such as sex and birth date, health information such as blood pressure and body weight, lifestyle information and disease information of an individual are acquired. The regression analysis of the acquired individual information is performed, based on which the onset risk **parameter** associated with the individual's state-of-health is determined.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for health-care apparatus.

USE - For **analysis** of onset **risk** associated with state of health of individual, using health-care apparatus (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - Enables **analyzing** the onset **risk** associated with state of health of individual correctly and easily.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flowchart explaining the process of onset risk associated with state of health of individual. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

pp; 10 DwgNo 1/4

Title Terms: METHOD; ANALYSE; ONSET; RISK; ASSOCIATE; STATE; HEALTH; HEALTH ; CARE; APPARATUS; **PERFORMANCE** ; REGRESSION; ANALYSE; ACQUIRE; INDIVIDUAL; BASIC; INFORMATION; HEALTH; DISEASE; INFORMATION

Derwent Class: P31; T01

International Patent Class (Main): A61B-005/00

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/18; **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI; EngPI

12/5/18 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

016695813 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2005-020092/200502

XRPX Acc No: N05-017069

Historical performance **series data processing method for financial tool e.g. share index, involves selecting non-linear programming algorithm for identifying global optima, and calculating unknown** variables **for synthetic index**

Patent Assignee: GROSSI C (GROS-I); MEGALE G (MEGA-I)

Inventor: GROSSI C; MEGALE G

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20040236656	A1	20041125	US 2003642377	A	20030814	200502	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 2003425137 A 20030401

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20040236656	A1		11	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): US 20040236656 A1

NOVELTY - The method involves selecting a non-linear programming algorithm for identifying global optima. The algorithm assumes a series of **performances** as unknown **variables** produced for constituting a synthetic index. An objective function obtained as a standard logarithmic deviation from the unknown **variables** is minimized or maximized. The unknown **variables** are calculated for a minimum or maximum synthetic index.

USE - Used for processing data relating to historical **performance** series of market and financial tool e.g. index of a share, bond and

monetary market, stock, and common investment fund.

ADVANTAGE - The method effectively process the historical **performance** series data of markets and financial tools. The method thus obtains the synthetic index that improves the accuracy and representativity of the statistical **analyses** and **estimates** **risk - performance** profile of the markets and financial tools.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a graph illustrating the back test, the inflated estimate processed on 60 real monthly **performances** of the synthetic min index.

pp; 11 DwgNo 4/6

Title Terms: HISTORY; **PERFORMANCE** ; SERIES; DATA; PROCESS; METHOD; FINANCIAL; TOOL; SHARE; INDEX; SELECT; NON; LINEAR; PROGRAM; ALGORITHM; IDENTIFY; GLOBE; OPTIMUM; CALCULATE; UNKNOWN; **VARIABLE** ; SYNTHETIC; INDEX

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

12/5/19 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

016644849 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2004-803562/200479

XRPX Acc No: N04-633422

Electricity retail price forecasting **method, involves determining risk premium to be added to** forecasted **price, based on expected wholesale price volatility and variability of load, and presenting supply price analysis results**

Patent Assignee: FOSTER A E (FOST-I); GREINER K (GREI-I)

Inventor: FOSTER A E; GREINER K

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20040215529	A1	20041028	US 2004826422	A	20040416	200479	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2004826422 A 20040416

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20040215529	A1		34	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): US 20040215529 A1

NOVELTY - The method involves determining a risk premium to be added to the **forecasted** retail price, based on an expected wholesale price volatility and variability of customer load. A supply price analysis is performed, and the results of the analysis are presented to the customer. A cash flow at **risk** **analysis** is performed and the results are included with the results of the supply price analysis.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(A) a computer program product for **forecasting** a retail price of electricity for an end-user customer in a deregulated market

(B) a computer system for **forecasting** a retail price of electricity for an end-user customer in a deregulated market.

USE - Used for **forecasting** the retail price of electricity for an end user customer and providing the information to large commercial and industrial companies in a deregulated energy market.

ADVANTAGE - The method provides customer-specific, stochastic **forecasts** of electricity prices, customer load, and electricity supply

costs. The **forecast** data is used by energy managers to optimize energy procurement strategies with respect to contract lengths, pricing and contractual structures, risk management, and market timing. The data is also used to **evaluate** expected costs and potential **risks** of **variable** pricing structures, capital investment opportunities and operational analysis regarding load shifting and/or demand response/load curtailment programs.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a process for calculating a deterministic load **forecast** for customers.

pp; 34 DwgNo 2/18

Title Terms: ELECTRIC; RETAIL; PRICE; **FORECAST** ; METHOD; DETERMINE; RISK; PREMIUM; ADD; PRICE; BASED; PRICE; VOLATILE; **VARIABLE** ; LOAD; PRESENT; SUPPLY; PRICE; ANALYSE; RESULT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

12/5/20 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

016548618 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2004-707359/200469

Related WPI Acc No: 2003-522654

XRPX Acc No: N04-560713

Finance forecasting method in study of regularities underlying natural and social phenomena, involves aggregating a result of performed query process with weighting for participant characteristic

Patent Assignee: BLOCHER P (BLOC-I); FINE L R (FINE-I); HUBERMAN B A (HUBE-I)

Inventor: BLOCHER P; FINE L R; HUBERMAN B A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20040176994	A1	20040909	US 2001976959	A	20011011	200469 B
			US 2004797785	A	20040308	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2004797785 A 20040308; US 2001976959 A 20011011

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20040176994	A1		15	G06F-017/60	CIP of application US 2001976959

Abstract (Basic): US 20040176994 A1

NOVELTY - The probability bins corresponding to a probability associated with an expected outcome, is defined after determining at least one characteristics of the participant. A query process is performed using the defined probability bin and the result of the query process is aggregated with weighting for participant characteristic.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) a computer system for finance **forecasting** ; and

(2) a computer program for finance **forecasting** .

USE - For finance **forecasting** in the study of regularities that underlie natural and social phenomena such as business analysis, physical, and biological sciences impacted by a variety of participant characteristics such as **risk** tendencies and ability to **analyze** relevant information.

ADVANTAGE - Facilitates greater analysis of participants

characteristics and to summarize each participant's risk **attribute** and **predictive** power.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING - The figure shows a flowchart illustrating the finance **forecasting** method.

pp; 15 DwgNo 7/8

Title Terms: FINANCIAL; **FORECAST** ; METHOD; STUDY; UNDERLYING; NATURAL; SOCIAL; PHENOMENON; AGGREGATE; RESULT; **PERFORMANCE** ; QUERY; PROCESS; WEIGHT; PARTICIPATING; CHARACTERISTIC

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

12/5/21 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

016358145 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2004-516049/200449

XRAM Acc No: C04-190583

XRPX Acc No: N04-408795

Assessment and management of risks associated with utilizing pharmaceutical product, by conducting logical hazard assessment of failure modes, and designing risk management intervention program to manage adverse events

Patent Assignee: FETTERMAN J E (FETT-I); LAIRD J K (LAIR-I); SLATKO G H (SLAT-I)

Inventor: FETTERMAN J E; LAIRD J K; SLATKO G H

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20040117126	A1	20040617	US 2002428981	P	20021125	200449	B
			US 2003467827	P	20030501		
			US 2003722262	A	20031125		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2003722262 A 20031125; US 2002428981 P 20021125; US 2003467827 P 20030501

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20040117126	A1		24	G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2002428981
					Provisional application US 2003467827

Abstract (Basic): US 20040117126 A1

NOVELTY - Risks associated with utilizing a pharmaceutical product are assessed and managed by conducting a logical hazard assessment of the failure modes found to have a high hazard score to evaluate the need to mitigate the effect of the failure modes; and designing a risk management intervention program to manage the adverse events.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Assessment and management of risks associated with utilizing a pharmaceutical product comprises identifying, characterizing, and ranking adverse events caused by using the pharmaceutical product; identifying a medication-use process associated with a pharmaceutical product; identifying potential failure modes where the medication use process will not be adequate to protect patients from experiencing adverse side effects; quantifying the potential effect of the failure mode to create a pharmaceutical hazard score, which considers the severity and frequency of occurrence of the effects of the failure; conducting a logical hazard assessment of the failure modes found to have a high hazard score to evaluate the need to

mitigate the effect of the failure modes; and designing a risk management intervention program to manage the adverse events.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:

(1) creating educational materials for use in mitigating the risks of a pharmaceutical product, comprising compiling a database of educational **components** , which are useful in providing information regarding the risks of a pharmaceutical product or procedures to mitigate the risks; selecting **components** from the database to create an educational tool kit, where the **components** are based on the expected effectiveness of the **component** in managing the identified risks of the pharmaceutical product; tailoring intervention to assure implementation by other end users; designing a dissemination plan for distributing the educational materials to a target audience; implementing the dissemination plan through forums and venues, such as learning labs, virtual learning forums, and preceptorships; evaluating the expected impact of the educational tool kit on the target audience; and adding, deleting, or modifying the selected **components** to achieve a desired expected impact;

(2) an assessment and management system comprising a logic configured to identify, characterize, and rank adverse events caused by using a pharmaceutical product; identify a medication use process associated with the pharmaceutical product; identify potential failure modes of the medication use process; quantify the potential effect of the failure modes to create a pharmaceutical hazard score, which considers the severity and frequency of occurrence of the effects of the failure modes; conduct a logical hazard assessment of the failure modes found to have a high hazard score to evaluate the need to mitigate the effect of the failure modes; and design a risk management program to manage the adverse events;

(3) a computer-readable medium storing processor executable instructions operable to perform the assessment and management of risks associated with utilizing a pharmaceutical product; and

(4) a pharmaceutical product risk assessment and management kit, comprising intervention **component** (s), which are selected for inclusion in the pharmaceutical product risk assessment and management kit, by a pharmaceutical product risk assessment and management method.

USE - The method is useful for assessment and management of risks associated with utilizing a pharmaceutical product.

ADVANTAGE - The invention is effective in minimizing the hazards and minimize the burden of implementation of a risk management program. It utilizes engineered communications that effectively mitigate risk in a way traditional communications are unable to achieve. It is effective at balancing the objectives of patient safety, market effectiveness, and regulatory approval. The multiple interventions provide fail-safe backup, enable distribution, and delegation of responsibility and foster coordination across care providers.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a pharmaceutical product kit assessment and management method.

pp; 24 DwgNo 1/10

Title Terms: ASSESS; MANAGEMENT; RISK; ASSOCIATE; UTILISE; PHARMACEUTICAL; PRODUCT; CONDUCTING; LOGIC; HAZARD; ASSESS; FAIL; MODE; DESIGN; RISK; MANAGEMENT; INTERVENING; PROGRAM; MANAGE; ADVERSE; EVENT

Derwent Class: B04; S03; S05; T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

International Patent Class (Additional): G01N-033/48; G01N-033/50; G06F-019/00

File Segment: CPI; EPI

12/5/22 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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016355792 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-513696/200449
XRPX Acc No: N04-406719
Software development/execution/maintenance cost prediction **method in client-server system, involves evaluating probability of man-hour/number of steps for developing software, estimated using software scale probability distribution**
Patent Assignee: TOSHIBA KK (TOKE)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
JP 2004199119	A	20040715	JP 2002363321	A	20021216	200449	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2002363321 A 20021216
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 2004199119	A		9	G06F-009/44	

Abstract (Basic): JP 2004199119 A
NOVELTY - The probability distribution of **predicted** software scale is calculated by function pointing method, based on input **parameters** related to software scale and its probability distribution. The probability of man-hour and number of steps for developing/executing/maintaining the software, estimated using the **calculated** probability distribution, is **evaluated** as **risk** value.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for software development/execution/maintenance cost **predicting** system.
USE - For **predicting** development/execution/maintenance cost of software in client-server system.
ADVANTAGE - Enables **predicting** appropriate development/execution/maintenance cost of software.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the explanatory diagram of software development/execution/maintenance cost **prediction** method. (Drawing includes non-English language text).
pp; 9 DwgNo 1/8
Title Terms: SOFTWARE; DEVELOP; EXECUTE; MAINTAIN; COST; **PREDICT** ; METHOD; CLIENT; SERVE; SYSTEM; EVALUATE; PROBABILITY; MAN; HOUR; NUMBER; STEP; DEVELOP; SOFTWARE; ESTIMATE; SOFTWARE; SCALE; PROBABILITY; DISTRIBUTE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/44
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

12/5/23 (Item 13 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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016182765 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-340652/200431
XRPX Acc No: N04-272317
Liver cancer prediction **system, has measurement unit to obtain odds ratio of incidence of liver cancer by** calculating risk **probability using regression count, which is attributable ratio of risk factors**
Patent Assignee: UNIV YONSEI (UYYO-N); KIM D (KIMD-I)
Inventor: HAN K; KIM D; HAN G H; KIM D G
Number of Countries: 106 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200432017	A1	20040415	WO 2003KR1997	A	20030930	200431	B
KR 2004030326	A	20040409	KR 200367652	A	20030930	200453	
AU 2003264991	A1	20040423	AU 2003264991	A	20030930	200465	
JP 2005519725	W	20050707	WO 2003KR1997	A	20030930	200545	
			JP 2004541316	A	20030930		
US 20050181361	A1	20050818	WO 2003KR1997	A	20030930	200555	
			US 2004480059	A	20041217		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): KR 200259894 A 20021001
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200432017	A1	E	57	G06F-019/00	
KR 2004030326	A			A61B-010/00	
AU 2003264991	A1			G06F-019/00	Based on patent WO 200432017
JP 2005519725	W		31	A61B-005/00	Based on patent WO 200432017
US 20050181361	A1			C12Q-001/68	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE EG ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NI NO NZ OM PG PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL SY TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): WO 200432017 A1

NOVELTY - The system (400) has a display unit exhibiting information and a graphic user interface under the control of a controller. A counter calculates a regression count which is an attributable ratio of risk factors based on clinical and risk group information in a database. A measurement unit produces odds ratio of the incidence of liver cancer by **calculating** **risk** probability using the count.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a method of controlling liver cancer **prediction** system.

USE - Used for detecting and controlling liver cancer classified into hepatocellular carcinoma and metastatic liver cancer.

ADVANTAGE - The system allows the physician to continuously monitor the odds ratio of a patient and take immediate action in case of emergency.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows the connection of a **prediction** system.

Computer terminal (20)
Mobile communication network (100)
Internet (200)
Hospital servers (300)
Liver cancer **prediction** system (400)
pp; 57 DwgNo 1/16

Title Terms: LIVER; CANCER; **PREDICT** ; SYSTEM; MEASURE; UNIT; OBTAIN; ODD; RATIO; INCIDENCE; LIVER; CANCER; CALCULATE; RISK; PROBABILITY; REGRESSION ; COUNT; **ATTRIBUTE** ; RATIO; RISK; FACTOR
Derwent Class: P31; S05; T01
International Patent Class (Main): A61B-005/00; A61B-010/00; C12Q-001/68; G06F-019/00
International Patent Class (Additional): G01N-033/48; G01N-033/50; **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI; EngPI

12/5/24 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

016045494 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2004-203345/200419
Related WPI Acc No: 2004-202685
XRPX Acc No: N04-161762

Option value forecast **assisting method for market participant e.g. broker, involves comparing theoretical and market implied volatility surfaces, and allowing user to manipulate assumptions to adjust theoretical surface**

Patent Assignee: AMBERSON M (AMBE-I); WOOD M (WOOD-I)
Inventor: AMBERSON M; WOOD M
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20040039673	A1	20040226	US 2002223549	A	20020819	200419 B
			US 2002259102	A	20020927	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2002259102 A 20020927; US 2002223549 A 20020819
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20040039673	A1		15	G06F-017/60	CIP of application US 2002223549

Abstract (Basic): US 20040039673 A1

NOVELTY - The method involves retrieving option-related data for a selected option chain and calculating **parameters** summarizing a theoretical implied volatility surface. A table indicating the surface is displayed and another table indicating a market implied volatility surface is contemporaneously showed. The two tables are compared to find options transaction. A user is allowed to manipulate assumptions to adjust the surface.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) a method of calculating an at-the-money volatility using a series of calls and puts

(b) a method for adjusting a securities theoretical implied volatility surface using a seasonal effect

(c) a system for assisting option value **forecasting**

(d) a computer program product comprising instructions for use with a computer

(e) a data signal embodied in a carrier wave.

USE - Used for assisting option value **forecasting** by market participants e.g. broker, trader, investor, **risk** manager, and **analyst** .

ADVANTAGE - The method allows the user to manipulate assumptions to adjust the theoretical surface assumptions and relevant values more accurately to describe the volatility surface.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a flowchart illustrating an overview of a method for summarizing a volatility surface.

pp; 15 DwgNo 1/7

Title Terms: OPTION; VALUE; **FORECAST** ; ASSIST; METHOD; MARKET; PARTICIPATING; COMPARE; THEORY; MARKET; VOLATILE; SURFACE; ALLOW; USER; MANIPULATE; ADJUST; THEORY; SURFACE
Derwent Class: T01; T05
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

12/5/25 (Item 15 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

015753409 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-815611/200377
XRPX Acc No: N03-652890

Electronic data processing system for automatically determining risk indicator values

Patent Assignee: ACCENTURE GLOBAL SERVICES GMBH (ACCE-N)
Inventor: BUTTLER M; JASIC T
Number of Countries: 103 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 1361526	A1	20031112	EP 200210474	A	20020508	200377	B
WO 200396237	A2	20031120	WO 2003EP3749	A	20030410	200403	
AU 2003229641	A1	20031111	AU 2003229641	A	20030410	200442	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): EP 200210474 A 20020508
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1361526	A1	E	38	G06F-017/60	
WO 200396237	A2	E		G06F-017/60	
AU 2003229641	A1			G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200396237

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SC SD SE SG SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR HU IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT RO SD SE SI SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

Abstract (Basic): EP 1361526 A1

NOVELTY - The system obtains a risk indicator value suitable for the identification of high-risk clients and enables efficient discrimination between high and low-risk clients. The risk indicator value is determined on the basis of risk **parameter** values which are available at a certain date and time as well as past risk **parameter** values to **predict** the development of a certain transaction or process for the future as early and accurately as possible

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the
(1) method used and for
(2) a computer program for automatic risk determination

USE - Used to automatically determine a **risk evaluation** .

ADVANTAGE - Providing processing for a large number of current and historical risk **parameters** in real time for fast, efficient and reliable risk determination.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a diagram of the methodology used for determining risk indicator values.

pp; 38 DwgNo 1/8

Title Terms: ELECTRONIC; DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM; AUTOMATIC; DETERMINE; RISK; INDICATE; VALUE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

12/5/26 (Item 16 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

015596332 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-658487/200362
XRPX Acc No: N03-524807
Loss assumption development method for designing financial products, involves evaluating expected performance **based on values assigned to each level of factor correlated to insurable event and expected loss distribution**
Patent Assignee: SWISS REINSURANCE CO (SWRE-N); GAUBATZ D S (GAUB-I); WRIGHT E J (WRIG-I)
Inventor: GAUBATZ D S; WRIGHT E J
Number of Countries: 102 Number of Patents: 006
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20030101132	A1	20030529	US 2001334261	P	20011129	200362	B
			US 2002291301	A	20021108		
WO 200348891	A2	20030612	WO 2002US35953	A	20021108	200362	
AU 2002352576	A1	20030617	AU 2002352576	A	20021108	200419	
EP 1456789	A2	20040915	EP 2002789533	A	20021108	200460	
			WO 2002US35953	A	20021108		
JP 2005512180	W	20050428	WO 2002US35953	A	20021108	200530	
			JP 2003550018	A	20021108		
CN 1596410	A	20050316	CN 2002823765	A	20021108	200567	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001334261 P 20011129; US 2002291301 A 20021108
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20030101132	A1		13	G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2001334261
WO 200348891	A2	E		G06F-000/00	
AU 2002352576	A1			G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200348891
EP 1456789	A2	E		G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200348891
JP 2005512180	W		16	G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200348891
CN 1596410	A			G06F-017/60	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VC VN YU ZA ZM ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EA EE ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SK SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE BG CH CY CZ DE DK EE ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI SK TR

Abstract (Basic): US 20030101132 A1

NOVELTY - Multiple factors correlated to insurable events is defined, to which multiple levels indicating possible states of occurrence are assigned. Expected loss distributions for selected combination of factors and levels are produced. Expected **performance** of the insurance product is evaluated based on values assigned to each level and the expected loss distribution.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for loss assumption developing system.

USE - For developing loss assumption during designing and pricing financial products such as life insurance product, mortgage product and loan product.

ADVANTAGE - Enables a user to create new relationships between the risk factors and determine new cumulative loss rates reflecting the new sets of **risk** factors, by **evaluating performance** of the financial products. Enables the user to take individual or various combination of risk factors and associated loss rates from different studies and use to unbundle the **components** of cumulative loss in the loss tables.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the levels and values considered in loss assumptions developing process.

pp; 13 DwgNo 1/4

Title Terms: LOSS; DEVELOP; METHOD; DESIGN; FINANCIAL; PRODUCT; EVALUATE; **PERFORMANCE** ; BASED; VALUE; ASSIGN; LEVEL; FACTOR; CORRELATE; EVENT; LOSS ; DISTRIBUTE

Derwent Class: S05; T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00; **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

12/5/27 (Item 17 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

015553194 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-615349/200358

XRPX Acc No: N03-489958

Gastrointestinal complication risk factors determination method for hospitalized patients, involves deriving hazard model from database of arthritis patients to calculate risk **factors according to values of** predictive **factors**

Patent Assignee: UNIV LELAND STANFORD JUNIOR (STRD)

Inventor: SINGH G

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 6560541	B1	20030506	US 9882764	P	19980423	200358	B
			US 99296936	A	19990422		
			US 99447963	A	19991123		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9882764 P 19980423; US 99296936 A 19990422; US 99447963 A 19991123

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6560541	B1		12	G01N-033/48	Provisional application US 9882764 Cont of application US 99296936

Abstract (Basic): US 6560541 B1

NOVELTY - The values of **predictive** factors such as age, baseline global health status, information of gastrointestinal side effects and hospitalization during specific time period are obtained. The **estimated risk** factors are **calculated** from a COX proportional hazard model derived from database of model arthritis patients according to a specific relation involving mean values of **predictive** factors and using categorical **variables** .

USE - For **calculating estimated risk** factors regarding serious gastrointestinal complications of hospitalized patient using non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs such as aspirin, diclofenac, etodolac, fenoprofen, flurbiprofen, ibuprofen, indomethacin, ketoprofen, meclofenamate, nabumetone, naproxen, non-acetylated salicylates, oxaprozin, piroxicam, salsalate, sulindac, tolmetin. For non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) therapy, arthritis treatment, for treating ulcers, gastrointestinal hemorrhages,

perforations, gastritis, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting.
ADVANTAGE - The risk factors of serious gastrointestinal hospitalization are determined easily and accurately to determine whether to use the non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug in therapy.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of gastrointestinal hospitalization risk factors determination system.
pp; 12 DwgNo 1/4
Title Terms: GASTRO; COMPLICATED; RISK; FACTOR; DETERMINE; METHOD; PATIENT; DERIVATIVE; HAZARD; MODEL; DATABASE; ARTHRITIS; PATIENT; CALCULATE; RISK; FACTOR; ACCORD; VALUE; **PREDICT** ; FACTOR
Derwent Class: S05; T01
International Patent Class (Main): G01N-033/48
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/00; G06F-017/18; **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

12/5/28 (Item 18 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

015546380 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-608535/200358
Related WPI Acc No: 2003-710861
XRPX Acc No: N03-485282
Operational risk measuring and managing system for firms, forecasts **estimate of future loss events using loss processes to compute risk measure**
Patent Assignee: ALGORITHMICS INT CORP (ALGO-N)
Inventor: REYNOLDS D; ROSEN D; SYER D
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
CA 2413573	A1	20030605	CA 2413573	A	20021205	200358	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2364425 A 20011205
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2413573	A1	E	47	G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2413573 A1
NOVELTY - A calibration engine (50) coupled to operational **risk** database (40) **estimates** several loss process **attributes** . A reporting hierarchy engine (60) coupled to database associates loss processes to operational units so that a simulation engine (80) connected to engine (40) **forecasts** estimate of future loss events using which risk measure is computed by risk engine (90).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMs are also included for the following:
(1) An operational risk measuring and managing method; and
(2) An operational risk modeling method
USE - For measuring and managing operational risks such as market risk, credit risk in firms such as financial institutions, resource based corporations, trading organizations, governments, modern financial and regulatory environments, etc.
ADVANTAGE - Provides flexible system capable of providing assessment of risk exposure throughout all levels of a firm.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic diagram of an operational risk measuring and managing system.
Database (40)

Calibration engine (50)
Reporting hierarchy engine (60)
Simulation engine (80)
Risk engine (90)
pp; 47 DwgNo 1/9
Title Terms: OPERATE; RISK; MEASURE; MANAGE; SYSTEM; **FORECAST** ; ESTIMATE; FUTURE; LOSS; EVENT; LOSS; PROCESS; COMPUTATION; RISK; MEASURE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30
File Segment: EPI

12/5/29 (Item 19 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2005 Thomson Derwent. All rts. reserv.

015382268 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-443210/200342
XRPX Acc No: N03-353791
Decision aiding system for investors, by estimation of risks linked to financial investments, comprises means for storing portfolio data and calculating the effect of random financial scenarios on the portfolio
Patent Assignee: FRACTALES SA (FRAC-N); FRACTALES (FRAC-N)
Inventor: PALSKY P; RENAULT O; SCAILLET O
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
FR 2829851	A1	20030321	FR 200111998	A	20010917	200342	B
US 20030105703	A1	20030605	US 2002241810	A	20020911	200344	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): FR 200111998 A 20010917
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
FR 2829851	A1		23	G06F-019/00	
US 20030105703	A1			G06F-017/60	

Abstract (Basic): FR 2829851 A1
NOVELTY - System comprises means (12) for generating random financial events from **parameters** that allow simulation of all probable developments for different investment types. The evolution of a **variable** representing the stock market is modeled by means of a stochastic process, of which the conditional probability density, as a function of time converges to a stationary law. The invention relates to **prediction** of financial results.
USE - **Risk analysis** system for use by stock market, especially institutional, investors.
ADVANTAGE - The stock market price of a company can be viewed in terms of different **parameters** , e.g. it can be viewed in terms of price earning ratio, dividend, a value representing the of a number of companies from the same sector or the results from multiple companies.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - Figure shows a block diagram of an inventive system.
processor means for generating random financial event simulations (12)
user interface (14)
output (18)
printer. (20)
pp; 23 DwgNo 1/6
Title Terms: DECIDE; AID; SYSTEM; ESTIMATE; RISK; LINK; FINANCIAL; COMPRISE

; STORAGE; PORTFOLIO; DATA; CALCULATE; EFFECT; RANDOM; FINANCIAL; PORTFOLIO
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60** ; G06F-019/00
International Patent Class (Additional): G06N-007/00
File Segment: EPI

12/5/30 (Item 20 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

015015538 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2003-076055/200307
XRPX Acc No: N03-058908

Computer implemented method for negotiating contracts between several participants blocking order if risks are too high

Patent Assignee: OPT4 DERIVATIVES INC (OPTF-N)
Inventor: BALSON W E; BARZ G L; CRAFT L R; RAUSSER G C
Number of Countries: 100 Number of Patents: 003
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 2002101507	A2	20021219	WO 2002US18606	A	20020611	200307 B
US 20030033240	A1	20030213	US 2001297484	P	20010611	200314
			US 2001300584	P	20010622	
			US 2002167225	A	20020610	
AU 2002303996	A1	20021223	AU 2002303996	A	20020611	200452

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2002167225 A 20020610; US 2001297484 P 20010611; US 2001300584 P 20010622
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 2002101507	A2	E	85	G06F-000/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

US 20030033240	A1	G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2001297484
			Provisional application US 2001300584
AU 2002303996	A1	G06F-000/00	Based on patent WO 2002101507

Abstract (Basic): WO 2002101507 A2

NOVELTY - The method involves receiving an order from a first of several participants. Position **risk** of the participant is **calculated** . Data is accessed regarding the first participant. The data is used in a parametric **variable** equation modified by control values from a simulation model, to **calculate** the position **risk** of the participant. The order is blocked if the position risk of the participant is in a first condition. The order is made available for forming into a contract if the position risk of the participant is in a second condition.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) a computer system;

(b) a computer readable media;

(c) a computer implemented method for requesting quotes or bids for structured contracts;

(d) a computer implemented method for assuring **performance** of orders shared between exchanges.

USE - For structuring, negotiating, pricing execution, clearing and settlement of contracts involving two or more counter parties.

ADVANTAGE - Allows all risks to be considered.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the system.

pp; 85 DwgNo 1/20

Title Terms: COMPUTER; IMPLEMENT; METHOD; NEGOTIATE; CONTRACT; PARTICIPATING; BLOCK; ORDER; RISK; HIGH

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00; **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

12/5/31 (Item 21 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

014998929 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2003-059444/200305

XRPX Acc No: N03-046072

Verifying system for integrity of data set, has data edit links that activate data edit module upon selection by user and indicate to data edit module data point associated with respective data edit link

Patent Assignee: GOLDMAN SACHS & CO (GOLD-N); BANERJI S (BANE-I); MATERO J A (MATE-I); ZANGARI P J (ZANG-I)

Inventor: BANERJI S; MATERO J A; ZANGARI P J

Number of Countries: 101 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200298045	A2	20021205	WO 2002US16998	A	20020531	200305	B
US 20020184133	A1	20021205	US 2001294754	P	20010531	200315	
			US 200284905	A	20020228		
EP 1405238	A2	20040407	EP 2002739516	A	20020531	200425	
			WO 2002US16998	A	20020531		
AU 2002312160	A1	20021209	AU 2002312160	A	20020531	200452	
JP 2005515522	W	20050526	WO 2002US16998	A	20020531	200535	
			JP 2003501117	A	20020531		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001294754 P 20010531; US 200284905 A 20020228

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200298045	A2	E	60	H04L-000/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ OM PH PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TN TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZM ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW

US 20020184133	A1		G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2001294754
EP 1405238	A2	E	G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200298045

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

AU 2002312160	A1		H04L-000/00	Based on patent WO 200298045
JP 2005515522	W	32	G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200298045

Abstract (Basic): WO 200298045 A2

NOVELTY - The verifying system includes data edit links configured to activate the data edit module upon selection by a user, and indicate

to the data edit module the data point associated with the respective data edit link. The data edit module is configured to query a user to enter a new value for a specified data point and set the value of the specified data point in the data warehouse to the new value.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) a method for analyzing the **attributes** of data groups related to a set of data;

(b) a method for analyzing portfolios using financial data;

(c) a system for analyzing portfolios using financial data;

(d) a method for verifying the integrity of financial data used to evaluate portfolios;

(e) a method for verifying the integrity of financial data related to securities;

(f) and a system for verifying the integrity of financial data used to evaluate portfolios.

USE - Used for verifying the integrity of a set of data used to evaluate **attributes** of data groups. Used in portfolio analysis and construction environment that supports active and quantitative portfolio management and risk management.

ADVANTAGE - Eliminates inconsistencies between the **risk analysis** and the **performance** attribution. Provides a comprehensive database and analysis environment in which large quantities of supplied data can be efficiently verified to ensure integrity and the data applied to one or more models to derive **attributes** of interest for various groups of data. Enables easy and immediate change of the data in the data warehouse upon the determination that a correction is necessary.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the general flow and structural diagram of the verifying system.

pp; 60 DwgNo 1/16

Title Terms: VERIFICATION; SYSTEM; INTEGRITY; DATA; SET; DATA; EDIT; LINK; ACTIVATE; DATA; EDIT; MODULE; SELECT; USER; INDICATE; DATA; EDIT; MODULE; DATA; POINT; ASSOCIATE; RESPECTIVE; DATA; EDIT; LINK

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60** ; H04L-000/00

File Segment: EPI

12/5/32 (Item 22 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

014622724 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2002-443428/200247

Related WPI Acc No: 1998-495301; 2001-315298; 2003-029154

XRPX Acc No: N02-349361

Financial analysis output generating method in fields of securities, real-estate, taxation, involves generating market based valuation reflecting computation of current market based discount rate for property

Patent Assignee: GRAFF R A (GRAF-I)

Inventor: GRAFF R A

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
US 20020046144	A1	20020418	US 92967644	A	19921028	200247	B
			US 94181632	A	19940112		
			US 98134451	A	19980814		
			US 2001785254	A	20010216		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98134451 A 19980814; US 92967644 A

19921028; US 94181632 A 19940112; US 2001785254 A 20010216
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 20020046144 A1 363 G06F-017/60 CIP of application US 92967644
CIP of application US 94181632
Cont of application US 98134451
CIP of patent US 5802501
Cont of patent US 6192347

Abstract (Basic): US 20020046144 A1
NOVELTY - A digital electrical computer processor is controlled to manipulate electrical signals in generating a market based valuation for property. The valuation reflects at least expected return and **performance** scenario, price and quantitative description of **risk** , etc. A resultant financial **analysis** output is electronically communicated to a digital computer. Another market based valuation is generated for reflecting computation of a current discount rate for the property for which a resultant and financial analysis output is generated.
USE - In fields of securities, real-estate and taxation. Also for insurance companies and commercial banks.
ADVANTAGE - The computer system automatically controls the digital computer to produce financial documents from financial analysis documents stored in memory. The computer system uses input data information from variety of sources to compute optimal choice of the estate for years term to maximize profitability of the **components** .
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the graphical representation of a separated purchase transaction.
pp; 363 DwgNo 1/6
Title Terms: FINANCIAL; ANALYSE; OUTPUT; GENERATE; METHOD; FIELD; SECURE; REAL; ESTATE; GENERATE; MARKET; BASED; VALUE; REFLECT; COMPUTATION; CURRENT; MARKET; BASED; DISCOUNT; RATE; PROPERTIES
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

12/5/33 (Item 23 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

014526534 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-347237/200238
XRPX Acc No: N02-273696
Risk analysis **assistance device for insurance contract, continues classification of segment or stops evaluation of degree of variation in accident existence, based on preset classification stop conditions**
Patent Assignee: NOMURA SOGO KENKYUSHO KK (NOMU-N)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
JP 2002073994 A 20020312 JP 2000262452 A 20000831 200238 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 2000262452 A 20000831
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
JP 2002073994 A 12 G06F-017/60

Abstract (Basic): JP 2002073994 A
NOVELTY - A classification unit (7) classifies insurance contract

performance data into a segment based on **attribute** item. An evaluation unit (8) evaluates the degree of variation in accident existence of insurance contractor belonging to the classified segment. A controller (9) continues classification of segment or stops evaluation, based on preset classification stop conditions.

USE - For insurance contract. Also for data mining field and artificial intelligence field.

ADVANTAGE - **Risk analysis** assistance device which supports easy determination of accident generation estimate and premium rate is provided.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of **risk analysis** assistance device. (Drawing includes non-English language text).

Classification unit (7)
Evaluation unit (8)
Controller (9)
pp; 12 DwgNo 1/2

Title Terms: RISK; ANALYSE; ASSIST; DEVICE; INSURANCE; CONTRACT; CONTINUE; CLASSIFY; SEGMENT; STOP; EVALUATE; DEGREE; VARIATION; ACCIDENT; EXIST; BASED; PRESET; CLASSIFY; STOP; CONDITION
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/30
File Segment: EPI

12/5/34 (Item 24 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

014518901 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-339604/200237
XRPX Acc No: N02-267048
Comparing bids for risk **adjustment by** calculating **intrinsic ratings for vendors to adjust nominal bids and modify by customer rating**
Patent Assignee: KANSAL N (KANS-I)
Inventor: KANSAL N
Number of Countries: 095 Number of Patents: 007
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200217182	A1	20020228	WO 2001US22618	A	20010823	200237 B
US 20020055900	A1	20020509	US 2000227513	P	20000824	200238
			US 2001290069	P	20010511	
			US 2001930140	A	20010816	
AU 200186395	A	20020304	AU 200186395	A	20010823	200247
US 20030182213	A1	20030925	US 2000227513	P	20000824	200364
			US 2001290069	P	20010511	
			US 2001930140	A	20010816	
			US 2003454707	A	20030605	
US 20030208420	A1	20031106	US 2000227513	P	20000824	200374
			US 2001290069	P	20010511	
			US 2001930140	A	20010816	
			US 2003454513	A	20030605	
US 6647374	B2	20031111	US 2000227513	P	20000824	200382
			US 2001290069	P	20010511	
			US 2001930140	A	20010816	
US 6871181	B2	20050322	US 2000227513	P	20000824	200521
			US 2001290069	P	20010511	
			US 2001930140	A	20010816	
			US 2003454707	A	20030605	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2001930140 A 20010816; US 2000227513 P 20000824; US 2001290069 P 20010511; US 2003454707 A 20030605 ; US 2003454513 A 20030605

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200217182	A1	E	46	G06F-017/60	
Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW				
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW					
US 20020055900	A1			G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2000227513
					Provisional application US 2001290069
AU 200186395	A			G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200217182
US 20030182213	A1			G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2000227513
					Provisional application US 2001290069
					CIP of application US 2001930140
US 20030208420	A1			G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2000227513
					Provisional application US 2001290069
					CIP of application US 2001930140
US 6647374	B2			G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2000227513
					Provisional application US 2001290069
US 6871181	B2			G06F-017/60	Provisional application US 2000227513
					Provisional application US 2001290069
					CIP of application US 2001930140
					CIP of patent US 6647374

Abstract (Basic): WO 200217182 A1

NOVELTY - Method consists in calculating an intrinsic rating P(k) for each vendor based on general strength and **performance** , calculating a **component** Q(x,k) for each vendor quantifying his ability to deliver on a specific **component** of the contract, calculating Q(x) which summates Q(x,k) and P(k), determining an extrinsic two-way rating (VR) for the vendors, receiving nominal bids adjusted by delivery plus cost per day and adjusting them using the ratings and modifying these by customer rating. The equation is Two-way VR+(Q(x,k)xP(k))/Q(x).Vendor execution times are found to find a conditional variance of delivery time, and the contract is partitioned into independent modules or phases.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - There are INDEPENDENT CLAIMS for (1) a system for comparing bids for risk adjustment, (2) a method of determining an insurance premium paid to an insurer from a customer for a technology contract, (3) a system for determining an insurance premium paid to an insurer from a customer for a technology contract, (4) a system for insuring a customer against technology contract vendor defaulting, (5) a system for insuring a domestic customer against default of a foreign vendor performing on a technology contract.

USE - Method is for commoditization of service contracts, allowing vendors to be ranked according to intrinsic strength, and pricing technology delivery insurance.

ADVANTAGE - Method can partition a contract into independent modules or phases.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows a flow diagram of the comparison method.

pp; 46 DwgNo 1/7

Title Terms: COMPARE; BID; RISK; ADJUST; CALCULATE; INTRINSIC; RATING; VENDING; ADJUST; NOMINAL; BID; MODIFIED; CUSTOMER; RATING

Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**
File Segment: EPI

12/5/35 (Item 25 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

013596414 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-080621/200109
XRPX Acc No: N01-061378

Risk determination method of portfolio of instruments, involves determining if test condition defined by rule in each trading strategy defined for portfolio, is met based on which composition of portfolio is changed

Patent Assignee: ALGORITHMICS INT CORP (ALGO-N)
Inventor: DE PRISCO B; DEGRAAF J; DOLEZAL A
Number of Countries: 092 Number of Patents: 005
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
WO 200075819	A2	20001214	WO 2000CA655	A	20000602	200109	B
AU 200052038	A	20001228	AU 200052038	A	20000602	200119	
EP 1183633	A2	20020306	EP 2000936580	A	20000602	200224	
			WO 2000CA655	A	20000602		
JP 2003521020	W	20030708	WO 2000CA655	A	20000602	200347	
			JP 2001502022	A	20000602		
US 20040205018	A1	20041014	US 99324920	A	19990603	200468	
			US 2004828269	A	20040421		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99324920 A 19990603; US 2004828269 A 20040421
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200075819	A2	E	22	G06F-017/60	
	Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW				
	Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW				
AU 200052038	A			G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200075819
EP 1183633	A2	E		G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200075819
	Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI				
JP 2003521020	W		29	G06F-017/60	Based on patent WO 200075819
US 20040205018	A1			G06F-017/60	Cont of application US 99324920

Abstract (Basic): WO 200075819 A2

NOVELTY - Rule in each trading strategy defined for portfolio of instruments in view of tracked **attribute** applied to rule, is evaluated for each time of interest for each scenario to determine if test condition defined by rule is met. The composition of portfolio is changed by simulating execution of appropriate trade of instrument to achieve target goal, based on determination to produce risk metric for portfolio.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Each trading strategy includes one rule, one tracked instrument, one tracked **attribute** applied to the rule, target goal, trading instrument and funding instrument. The composition of the portfolio changed based on test condition that is satisfied, is employed to produce risk metric. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Dynamic portfolio of instruments;
(b) Risk management system

USE - For **analysis** of **risk** of portfolio of instruments is financial institutions, trading organizations, government regulators, natural resource-based corporation.

ADVANTAGE - Permits an user to employ dynamic trading strategies using rules which effectively define how a portfolio of instruments will evolve over time and permits the user to assess the **performance** of competing sets of trading strategies.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart of evaluating portfolio.

pp; 22 DwgNo 4/4

Title Terms: RISK; DETERMINE; METHOD; PORTFOLIO; INSTRUMENT; DETERMINE; TEST; CONDITION; DEFINE; RULE; TRADE; STRATEGY; DEFINE; PORTFOLIO; BASED; COMPOSITION; PORTFOLIO; CHANGE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

12/5/36 (Item 26 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

013067383 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-239255/200021

Related WPI Acc No: 2000-239254; 2000-452641

XRPX Acc No: N00-179641

Prediction method for future variable eg. profitability of customer to business eg. bank, associated with input sequence representing financial transactions and personal data of customer of business

Patent Assignee: NCR INT INC (NATC)

Inventor: NAKISA R C

Number of Countries: 025 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 987645	A2	20000322	EP 99307142	A	19990909	200021	B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 9819934 A 19980914

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 987645	A2	E	12	G06F-017/60	

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI

Abstract (Basic): EP 987645 A2

NOVELTY - The **prediction** method involves **predicting** the value at a future time, of a **variable** associated with a data input sequence. The sequence may represent a sequence of data representing the financial transactions and personal data of a customer of eg. bank or retail establishment. The **variable** may be the profitability of the customer to the business.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A database is used to register a number f reference data sequences eg. sequences of an established set of bank customers. Values of the input sequence are matched to values of the reference data sequences according to a dynamic time warping algorithm to determine the distance between the input sequence and the reference sequences. A regression function is applied to derive a weighting for each reference sequence according to its distance from the input sequence. A partial **prediction** of the future value associated with the input sequence is made from each reference sequence. The future

value is then **predicted** as the sum of the partial **predictions** weighted by the weightings. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for; an apparatus for making a **prediction** from an input sequence of a future value of a **variable** associated with the input data sequence.

USE - In comparing different individuals so as to rank them by trading off **risk** against potential profit. **Calculating** the probability that an individual will make a loss as almost zero.

ADVANTAGE - Enables making a **prediction** from an input data sequence of future value, of a **variable** associated with an input data sequence, in the form of a probability distribution over the values of that **variable** .

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a database relating to a set of customers.

pp; 12 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: **PREDICT** ; METHOD; FUTURE; **VARIABLE** ; PROFIT; CUSTOMER; BUSINESS; BANK; ASSOCIATE; INPUT; SEQUENCE; REPRESENT; FINANCIAL; TRANSACTION; PERSON; DATA; CUSTOMER; BUSINESS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/60**

File Segment: EPI

12/5/37 (Item 27 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

013067382 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-239254/200021

Related WPI Acc No: 2000-239255; 2000-452641

XRPX Acc No: N00-179640

Prediction method for future variable eg. profitability of customer to business eg. bank, associated with input sequence representing financial transactions and personal data of customer of business

Patent Assignee: NCR INT INC (NATC)

Inventor: NAKISA R C

Number of Countries: 028 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 987643	A2	20000322	EP 99306726	A	19990824	200021	B
AU 9947394	A	20000323	AU 9947394	A	19990906	200025	
JP 2000099497	A	20000407	JP 99258763	A	19990913	200028	
ZA 9905600	A	20010425	ZA 995600	A	19990831	200128	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 9819934 A 19980914

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 987643	A2	E	12	G06F-017/60	
	Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI				
AU 9947394	A			G06F-017/60	
JP 2000099497	A		9	G06F-017/18	
ZA 9905600	A		21	G06F-000/00	

Abstract (Basic): EP 987643 A2

NOVELTY - The **prediction** method involves **predicting** the value at a future time, of a **variable** associated with a data input sequence. The sequence may represent a sequence of data representing the financial transactions and personal data of a customer of eg. bank or retail establishment. The **variable** may be the profitability of the customer to the business.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A database is used to register a number f reference data sequences eg. sequences of an established set of bank customers. Values of the input sequence are matched to values of the reference data sequences according to a dynamic time warping algorithm to determine the distance between the input sequence and the reference sequences. A regression function is applied to derive a weighting for each reference sequence according to its distance from the input sequence. A partial **prediction** of the future value associated with the input sequence is made from each reference sequence. The future value is then **predicted** as the sum of the partial **predictions** weighted by the weightings. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for; an apparatus for making a **prediction** from an input sequence of a future value of a **variable** associated with the input data sequence.

USE - In comparing different individuals so as to rank them by trading off **risk** against potential profit. **Calculating** the probability that an individual will make a loss as almost zero.

ADVANTAGE - Enables making a **prediction** from an input data sequence of future value, of a **variable** associated with an input data sequence, in the form of a probability distribution over the values of that **variable** .

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a database relating to a set of customers.

pp; 12 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: **PREDICT** ; METHOD; FUTURE; **VARIABLE** ; PROFIT; CUSTOMER; BUSINESS; BANK; ASSOCIATE; INPUT; SEQUENCE; REPRESENT; FINANCIAL; TRANSACTION; PERSON; DATA; CUSTOMER; BUSINESS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00; G06F-017/18; **G06F-017/60**

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/00; G07F-000/00

File Segment: EPI

?

Set	Items	Description
S1	5232455	EVALUAT? OR ANALY? OR ESTIMATE? OR CALCULAT?
S2	211653	RISK? ?
S3	1004837	PREDICT? OR FORECAST? OR FORETELL? OR FORE()(CAST? OR TELL-???)
S4	6383	PERFORMANCE(2N)(METRIC? ? OR INDICATOR?)
S5	2452746	COMPONENT? OR PARAMETER? ? OR VARIABLE? ? OR ATTRIBUTE?
S6	18658	S1(3N)S2
S7	26	S6 AND S4
S8	787	S6 AND S3 AND S5
S9	117	S8 AND PERFORMANCE? ?
S10	138	S7 OR S9
S11	107	S10 NOT PY>2001
S12	105	S11 NOT PD=20010330:20051102
S13	104	RD (unique items)
S14	178	S6(20N)S3(20N)S5
S15	178	S6(20N)S5(20N)S3
S16	178	S14 OR S15
S17	13	S16(20N)PERFORMANCE? ?
S18	25	S16 AND PERFORMANCE? ?
S19	48	S7 OR S18
S20	37	S19 NOT PY>2001

Scanned titles, abstract and Kwic

File 2:INSPEC 1898-2005/Oct W4
(c) 2005 Institution of Electrical Engineers
File 35:Dissertation Abs Online 1861-2005/Oct
(c) 2005 ProQuest Info&Learning
File 65:Inside Conferences 1993-2005/Oct W5
(c) 2005 BLDSC all rts. reserv.
File 99:Wilson Appl. Sci & Tech Abs 1983-2005/Sep
(c) 2005 The HW Wilson Co.
File 474:New York Times Abs 1969-2005/Nov 01
(c) 2005 The New York Times
File 475:Wall Street Journal Abs 1973-2005/Nov 01
(c) 2005 The New York Times
File 583:Gale Group Globalbase(TM) 1986-2002/Dec 13
(c) 2002 The Gale Group
File 256:TecInfoSource 82-2005/Jan
(c) 2005 Info.Sources Inc

20/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

08283077 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2002-07-1290L-009
Title: Minimization of the risk of no realization for the planning of the surgical interventions into the operating theatre
Author(s): Marcon, E.; Said, K.; Gerard, S.
Author Affiliation: Lab. of Anal. of the Signals & the Ind. Processes, Universiti Jean Monnet, Roanne, France
Conference Title: ETFA 2001. 8th International Conference on Emerging Technologies and Factory Automation. Proceedings (Cat. No.01TH8597) Part vol.1 p.675-80 vol.1
Publisher: IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA
Publication Date: 2001 Country of Publication: USA 2 vol.683+807 pp.
ISBN: 0 7803 7241 7 Material Identity Number: XX-2002-01022
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0-7803-7241-7/01/$10.00
Conference Title: ETFA 2001. 2001 8th International Conference on Emerging Technologies and Factory Automation. Proceedings
Conference Date: 15-18 Oct. 2001 Conference Location: Antibes-Juan les Pins, France
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)
Abstract: In the French context of the health expenses control, the operating theatre planning, that represents 9% of hospital's annual budget, presents a stake of first importance. The realization of the operating theatre planning is the fruit of the negotiation between the different actors of the block whose constraints and interests are often different. In this paper, we propose an algorithm of construction of an estimable planning, based on constraints satisfaction programming and whose objective is the minimization of the risk of no realization (RNR) of the planning. We present the results obtained at the time of the implementation of this model on a whole scenario of interventions to plan. Finally, we simulate the proposed planning in order to study the variations of RNR: robustness **indicator** and other **performance** productivity **indicators** . (19 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: constraint theory; health care; minimisation; planning; risk management; surgery
Identifiers: operating theatre; planning; **risk analysis** ; constraints satisfaction programming; surgical interventions; hospital; health care
Class Codes: C1290L (Systems theory applications in biology and medicine) ; C1180 (Optimisation techniques)

20/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

08048113 INSPEC Abstract Number: A2001-21-2844-023
Title: Can safety be measured [nuclear plants]
Author(s): Fourest, B.; Jaxel, J.-C.; Michel, B.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Nucl. Saftey, Electr. de France, St.-Denis, France
Conference Title: Proceedings of the International Topical Meeting on Safety of Operating Reactors p.351-7
Publisher: American Nucl. Soc, La Grange Park, IL, USA
Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: USA xi+530 pp.
ISBN: 0 89448 630 6 Material Identity Number: XX-1998-02521
Conference Title: Proceedings of Topical Meeting on Safety of Operating Reactors Proceedings

Conference Sponsor: American Nucl. Society; Atomic Energy Corp. South Africa; Atomic Energy Soc. Japan; British Nucl Energy Soc.; et al
Conference Date: 11-14 Oct. 1998 Conference Location: San Francisco, CA, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: It is very easy to measure several aspects of nuclear plant **performance** through simple **indicators** : cost, availability, dosimetry, and waste volumes are physical quantities that can be given numerical values. In a context of increasing competition among utilities, it is of utmost importance for nuclear managers to track safety performance with the same care as other factors. But safety is not a physical quantity, and cannot be represented by a single figure. Although safety cannot be directly measured, it can be assessed by judgments, which must be as objective as possible. Sets of indicators can help to achieve this. This is why EDF has, for the past two years, been developing several indicators in order to better assess the evolution of safety levels at our plants. Three sets of indicators have been developed. The first one measures about a dozen plant physical characteristics directly linked to certain basic safety principles (i.e. the three barriers and the concept of safety functions). Cladding and containment leak tightness and the availability of safety systems are typical indicators in this category. They are designed to give an indication of the ability of the plant at any instant to cope with an accident. The second set of indicators is called "management indicators". These are chosen by management to single out the area of plant safety performance where progress is expected. The number of days without reactor scram or line up errors are typical indicators in this category. Just counting incidents, however, is a very crude safety indicator because they night have large differences in terms of their safety significance. But using PRA makes it possible for the most significant events to **calculate** a potential **risk** index directly related to the conditional fuel degradation probability faced during the event. Using this technique, EDF has been able to define an indicator which weights incidents by their potential safety consequences. The paper will provide detailed information on the various indicators which are being used and their results in recent years. (0 Refs)
Subfile: A
Descriptors: fission reactor containment; fission reactor fuel claddings; fission reactor safety
Identifiers: safety; nuclear plant; EDF; Electricite de France; cladding; containment leak tightness; management indicators; indicators; conditional fuel degradation probability
Class Codes: A2844 (Fission reactor protection systems, safety and accidents); A2842D (Fission reactor fuel elements)

20/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

07811881 INSPEC Abstract Number: A2001-04-2844-007
Title: Nuclear oversight in the new regulatory framework
Author(s): Jeffries, J.D.E.
Author Affiliation: Paradigm Consulting Services, Cary, NC, USA
Journal: Transactions of the American Nuclear Society Conference Title: Trans. Am. Nucl. Soc. (USA) vol.83 p.449-50
Publisher: ANS,
Publication Date: 2000 Country of Publication: USA
CODEN: TANSAO ISSN: 0003-018X
SICI: 0003-018X(2000)83L.449:NORF;1-S

Material Identity Number: T064-2000-002
Conference Title: 2000 International Conference on Nuclear Science and Technology: Supporting Sustainable Development Worldwide
Conference Date: 12-16 Nov. 2000 Conference Location: Washington, DC, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: The nuclear industry is entering a new era of regulation, one that is more risk-informed, objective, and **predictable** . Cornerstones representing key safety **attributes** have been developed along with associated **performance indicators** . The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) inspection program has been modified, and various regulations are being **evaluated** for possible " **risk** -informing." As the revised regulatory oversight process (RROP) is fully implemented, internal nuclear oversight programs must be evaluated to ensure: that each site has the highest probability of maintaining safety in a manner consistent with the RROP while at the same time covering new objectives introduced by an economically deregulated environment. As the original conditions and assumptions are reviewed, it is clear that they are no longer valid. This means that at least portions of the internal system of checks and balances system will have to change to be effective. (0 Refs)
Subfile: A
Descriptors: fission reactor safety
Identifiers: nuclear industry; regulation; safety; revised regulatory oversight process
Class Codes: A2844 (Fission reactor protection systems, safety and accidents)

20/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

07467867 INSPEC Abstract Number: B2000-02-0140B-001, C2000-02-0310-021
Title: Risk methodology for multimedia projects assessments
Author(s): Stordahl, K.; Elnesgaard, N.K.; Ims, L.A.; Olsen, B.T.
Author Affiliation: Telenor Nett, Oslo, Norway
Conference Title: Multimedia Applications, Services and Techniques - ECMAST'99. 4th European Conference. Proceedings p.26-45
Editor(s): Leopold, H.; Garcia, N.
Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany
Publication Date: 1999 Country of Publication: Germany xv+574 pp.
ISBN: 3 540 66082 8 Material Identity Number: XX-1999-01981
Conference Title: Multimedia Applications, Services and Techniques - ECMAST'99. 4th European Conference. Proceedings
Conference Sponsor: Commission of the Eur. Union; EUREL
Conference Date: 26-28 May 1999 Conference Location: Madrid, Spain
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: Describes a methodology for performing quantitative **risk analysis** of multimedia projects, as developed in the ACTS projects OPTIMUM and TERA. A framework for **risk analysis** is presented, encompassing key elements such as the choice of probability density functions, correlation between important **variables** , simulation **performance** , methodology for cost **predictions** , demand **forecasts** , tariff **predictions** and associated uncertainties. The TERA tool for techno-economic evaluation is presented and the important steps in network evaluation are identified. The paper examines how much the most critical

factors contribute to the overall risk profile of telecommunications operator projects and studies the dependencies between variables. (16 Refs)
Subfile: B C
Descriptors: correlation methods; costing; DP management; economics; forecasting theory; multimedia systems; probability; project management; research initiatives; risk management; simulation; tariffs; telecommunication network planning
Identifiers: quantitative risk analysis; multimedia project assessment; ACTS projects; OPTIMUM project; TERA project; probability density functions ; correlation; simulation **performance** ; cost prediction; demand forecasts; tariff prediction; uncertainties; techno-economic evaluation; network evaluation; risk profile; telecommunications operator projects; variable dependencies
Class Codes: B0140B (Planning); B6210R (Multimedia communications); B6150P (Communication network design, planning and routing); C0310 (EDP management); C6130M (Multimedia); C0230 (Economic, social and political aspects of computing)

20/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

07411346 INSPEC Abstract Number: A2000-01-8760M-006
Title: Clinical dose-volume histogram analysis for pneumonitis after 3D treatment for non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC)
Author(s): Graham, M.V.; Purdy, J.A.; Emami, B.; Harms, W.; Bosch, W.; Lockett, M.A.; Perez, C.A.
Author Affiliation: Med. Center, Washington Univ., St. Louis, MO, USA
Journal: International Journal of Radiation Oncology Biology Physics vol.45, no.2 p.323-9
Publisher: Elsevier,
Publication Date: 1 Sept. 1999 Country of Publication: USA
CODEN: IOBPD3 ISSN: 0360-3016
SICI: 0360-3016(19990901)45:2L.323:CDVH;1-Y
Material Identity Number: E364-1999-013
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0360-3016/99/$20.00
Document Number: S0360-3016(99)00183-2
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Experimental (X)
Abstract: The authors' purpose was to identify a clinically relevant and available parameter upon which to identify non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC) patients at risk for pneumonitis when treated with three-dimensional (3D) radiation therapy. Between January 1991 and October 1995, 99 patients were treated definitively for inoperable NSCLC. Patients were selected for good **performance** status (96%) and absence of weight loss (82%). All patients had full 3D treatment planning (including total lung dose-volume histograms [DVHs]) prior to treatment delivery. The total lung DVH parameters were compared with the incidence and grade of pneumonitis after treatment. Univariate analysis revealed the percent of the total lung volume exceeding 20 Gy (V/sub 20/), the effective volume (V/sub eff/) and the total lung volume mean dose, and location of the tumor primary (upper versus lower lobes) to be statistically significant relative to the development of >or= Grade 2 pneumonitis. Multivariate analysis revealed the V/sub 20/ to be the single independent **predictor** of pneumonitis. In conclusion, the V/sub 20/ from the total lung DVH is a useful **parameter** easily obtained from most 3D treatment planning systems. The V/sub 20/ may be useful in comparing competing treatment plans to **evaluate** the **risk** of pneumonitis for the authors' individual patient

treatment and may also be a useful parameter upon which to stratify patients or prospective dose escalation trials. (26 Refs)
Subfile: A
Descriptors: biological effects of ionising radiation; cancer; dosimetry; lung; radiation therapy
Identifiers: clinical dose-volume histogram analysis; pneumonitis; 3D treatment; nonsmall cell lung cancer; multivariate analysis; univariate analysis; effective volume; total lung volume mean dose; tumor primary location; lower lobes; upper lobes; prospective dose escalation trials; radiotherapy side effect; weight loss; 20 gray
Class Codes: A8760M (Radiation dosimetry in medical physics); A8750G (Biological effects of ionizing radiations (UV, X-ray, gamma-ray; particle radiation effects)); A8770H (Radiation therapy)
Numerical Indexing: radiation absorbed dose 2.0E+01 Gy

20/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

07163468 INSPEC Abstract Number: B1999-03-7260-018
Title: Performance specification methodology: introduction and application to displays
Author(s): Hopper, D.G.
Author Affiliation: Res. Lab., Wright Patterson AFB, OH, USA
Journal: Proceedings of the SPIE - The International Society for Optical Engineering Conference Title: Proc. SPIE - Int. Soc. Opt. Eng. (USA) vol.3363 p.33-46
Publisher: SPIE-Int. Soc. Opt. Eng,
Publication Date: 1998 Country of Publication: USA
CODEN: PSISDG ISSN: 0277-786X
SICI: 0277-786X(1998)3363L.33:PSMI;1-0
Material Identity Number: C574-1998-230
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0277-786X/98/$10.00
Conference Title: Cockpit Displays V: Displays for Defense Applications
Conference Sponsor: SPIE
Conference Date: 15-17 April 1998 Conference Location: Orlando, FL, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: General, Review (G)
Abstract: Acquisition reform is based on the notion that DoD must rely on the commercial marketplace insofar as possible rather than solely looking inward to a military marketplace to meet its needs. This reform forces a fundamental change in the way DoD conducts business, including a heavy reliance on private sector models of change. The key to more reliance on the commercial marketplace is the performance specifications (PS). This paper introduces some PS concepts and a PS classification principal to help bring some structure to the **analysis** of **risk** (cost, schedule, capability) in weapons system development and the management of opportunities for affordable ownership (maintain/increase capability via technology insertion, reduce cost) in this new paradigm. The DoD shift toward commercial components is nowhere better exemplified than in displays. Displays are the quintessential dual-use technology and are used herein to exemplify these PS concepts and principal. The advent of flat panel displays as a successful technology is setting off an epochal shift in cockpits and other military applications. Displays are installed in every DoD weapon system, and are, thus, representative of a range of technologies where issues and concerns throughout industry and government have been raised regarding the increased DoD reliance on the commercial

marketplace. **Performance** specifications require **metrics** : the overall metrics of "information-thrust" with units of Mb/s and "specific info-thrust" with units of Mb/s/kg are introduced to analyze value of a display to the warfighter and affordability to the taxpayer. (15 Refs).
Subfile: B
Descriptors: aircraft displays; flat panel displays; government policies; military avionics; military equipment
Identifiers: performance specification; DoD; commercial marketplace; military marketplace; performance specifications; dual-use technology; flat panel displays; DoD weapon system; warfighter; affordability
Class Codes: B7260 (Display technology); B7910 (Military circuits, components, and equipment); B7630A (Avionics)

20/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

06838158 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9804-1290-003
Title: Neural network as a simulation metamodel in economic analysis of risky projects
Author(s): Badiru, A.B.; Sieger, D.B.
Author Affiliation: Sch. of Ind. Eng., Oklahoma Univ., Norman, OK, USA
Journal: European Journal of Operational Research vol.105, no.1 p. 130-42
Publisher: Elsevier,
Publication Date: 16 Feb. 1998 Country of Publication: Netherlands
CODEN: EJORDT ISSN: 0377-2217
SICI: 0377-2217(19980216)105:1L.130:NNSM;1-V
Material Identity Number: E272-98002
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0377-2217/98/$19.00
Document Number: S0377-2217(97)00029-5
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)
Abstract: An artificial neural network (ANN) model for economic **analysis** of **risky** projects is presented in this paper. Outputs of conventional simulation models are used as neural network training inputs. The neural network model is then used to **predict** the potential returns from an investment project having stochastic **parameters** . The nondeterministic aspects of the project include the initial investment, the magnitude of the rate of return, and the investment period. Backpropagation method is used in the neural network modeling. Sigmoid and hyperbolic tangent functions are used in the learning aspect of the system. Analysis of the outputs of the neural network model indicates that more predictive capability can be achieved by coupling conventional simulation with neural network approaches. The trained network was able to predict simulation output based on the input values with very good accuracy for conditions not in its training set. This allowed an analysis of the future **performance** of the investment project without having to run additional expensive and time-consuming simulation experiments. (38 Refs)
Subfile: C
Descriptors: backpropagation; neural nets; PERT; simulation
Identifiers: artificial neural network; ANN; simulation metamodel; economic analysis; risky projects; investment project; stochastic parameters; backpropagation; sigmoid tangent functions; hyperbolic tangent functions
Class Codes: C1290 (Applications of systems theory); C1230D (Neural nets); C1220 (Simulation, modelling and identification); C1240 (Adaptive system theory)

20/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

05346012 INSPEC Abstract Number: A9306-2844-007
Title: COMPBRN IIIe-a computer code for probabilistic fire risk analysis
Author(s): Ho, V.; Apostolakis, G.
Author Affiliation: Sch. of Eng. & Appl. Sci., California Univ., Los Angeles, CA, USA
Journal: Nuclear Engineering and Design vol.138, no.3 p.357-73
Publication Date: 1992 Country of Publication: Netherlands
CODEN: NEDEAU ISSN: 0029-5493
U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0029-5493/92/$05.00
Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)
Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T)
Abstract: The COMPBRN code has been used extensively to **predict** deterministically the time-to-damage of critical **components** in nuclear power plant fire **risk analyses** . Because there is a significant amount of uncertainties in the input **parameters** used in room fire simulations, the assessment of the damage time of the specified **components** must be performed probabilistically. The authors present an updated version of the code, called COMPBRN IIIe, which emphasizes the importance of parameter uncertainty propagation by incorporating capabilities to provide probability distributions for component damage times. COMPBRN IIIe eliminates several errors from its previous versions and incorporates a user-friendly environment to assist users in preparing input files. With these improvements, the code can significantly reduce the time and effort required in the **performance** of a probabilistic fire risk assessment. A compartment fire simulation is also provided to demonstrate the application of the code. (35 Refs)
Subfile: A
Descriptors: fires; fission reactor safety; fission reactor theory and design; nuclear engineering computing; nuclear power stations
Identifiers: COMPBRN IIIe; computer code; probabilistic fire risk analysis; time-to-damage; critical components; nuclear power plant; room fire simulations; updated version; component damage times; user-friendly environment; compartment fire simulation
Class Codes: A2844 (Fission reactor protection systems, safety and accidents); A2841C (Computer codes)

20/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

05310908 INSPEC Abstract Number: B9302-6310-009
Title: Radar performance **prediction for target detection at sea**
Author(s): Ryan, J.; Johnson, M.
Conference Title: International Conference Radar 92 (Conf. Publ. No.365) p.13-17
Publisher: IEE, London, UK
Publication Date: 1992 Country of Publication: UK xxii+544 pp.
ISBN: 0 85296 553 2
Conference Sponsor: IEE
Conference Date: 12-13 Oct. 1992 Conference Location: Brighton, UK
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Radar **performance prediction** models are required for radar system specification, trade-off **analyses** and **risk** assessment. The major difficulty in estimating radar **performance** for small targets at sea is that detection is often limited by sea clutter. The choice of radar **parameters** , signal processing and operational procedures may dramatically influence **performance** . In order to provide accurate **performance** predictions, estimates of signals received from a target and background clutter must be obtained and applied to a model of the radar system and detection process. The authors outline ongoing efforts to develop a comprehensive radar **performance** prediction model. Work has been conducted on average sea clutter, sea clutter statistical properties and signal processing effects on detection. (10 Refs)

Subfile: B

Descriptors: radar clutter; radar theory; remote sensing by radar; signal processing; statistical analysis

Identifiers: target detection; background clutter; radar **performance** prediction model; average sea clutter; sea clutter statistical properties; signal processing

Class Codes: B6310 (Radar theory); B6140 (Signal processing and detection); B0240Z (Other and miscellaneous)

20/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

04808788 INSPEC Abstract Number: A91021635

Title: System unavailability indicators with extensions to dynamic probabilistic risk analysis

Author(s): Vesely, W.E.; Azarm, M.A.; Boccio, J.L.

Author Affiliation: SAIC, Dublin, OH, USA

Journal: Transactions of the American Nuclear Society vol.62 p. 428-9

Publication Date: 1990 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: TANSAO ISSN: 0003-018X

Conference Title: 1990 Winter Meeting of the American Nuclear Society (papers in summary form only received)

Conference Date: 11-15 Nov. 1990 Conference Location: Washington, DC, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Applications (A); Practical (P)

Abstract: As part of the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission's research program on **performance indicators** , system unavailability indicators have been constructed and have been applied to plant historical data. (3 Refs)

Subfile: A

Descriptors: fission reactor safety

Identifiers: dynamic probabilistic **risk analysis** ; **performance indicators** ; system unavailability indicators

Class Codes: A2844 (Fission reactor protection systems, safety and accidents)

20/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

04613781 INSPEC Abstract Number: B90033396

Title: Taipower's nuclear power plant performance indicators **program**

Author(s): Chang, M.S.
Author Affiliation: Nucl. Oper. Dept., Taiwan Power Co., Taipei, Taiwan
Conference Title: 7th CEPSI. Technical Papers. Seventh Conference on Electric Power Supply Industry p.2.10/1-7 vol.2
Publisher: SW Queensland Electricity Board, Brisbane, Qld., Australia
Publication Date: 1988 Country of Publication: Australia 6 vol. 3764 pp.
Conference Date: 15-22 Oct. 1988 Conference Location: Brisbane, Qld., Australia
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: The author describes items from Taiwan Power Company's nuclear power plant operation and management indicators. In 1985 Taipower set up eight indicators for evaluating its nuclear power plants according to the company's current needs and with reference to INPO's and NRC's **performance indicators** . These **indicators** were revised in April 1988 to reflect the post Chernobyl innovation. The newly developed indicators of Level 1 (ten items for monthly evaluation) are focused upon average risk increment, safety system failures, unplanned safety system actuation, radioactive gas and liquid release, drums of solid waste, collective radiation exposure, accidents and injury frequency rate, unit trips, equi-energy availability factor and gross electrical generation, while Level 2 (16 times for annual **evaluation**) on average **risk** increment, maintenance performance, operation performance, safety system failures, unplanned safety system actuation, unit trips, equi-energy availability factor, radwaste control, nuclear material and core management, emergency planning, industry safety and health, document control, plant security and official honesty, management improvement, and general administration. (0 Refs)
Subfile: B
Descriptors: management; nuclear power stations
Identifiers: operation indicators; radioactive waste control; nuclear power plant **performance indicators** ; management indicators; Taipower; average risk increment; safety system failures; unplanned safety system actuation; solid waste; collective radiation exposure; accidents; injury frequency rate; equi-energy availability factor; emergency planning; document control; plant security
Class Codes: B8220 (Nuclear power stations and plants); B0140 (Administration and management)

20/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

03921584 INSPEC Abstract Number: A87081626, C87044093
Title: Risk-based performance indicators
Author(s): Azarm, M.A.; Boccio, J.L.; Vesely, W.E.; Lofgren, E.
Author Affiliation: Dept. of Nucl. Energy, Brookhaven Nat. Lab., Upton, NY, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Fourteenth Water Reactor Safety Information Meeting (NUREG/CP-0082) p. 155-61 vol.1
Publisher: Office Nucl. Regul. Res, Washington, DC, USA
Publication Date: Feb. 1987 Country of Publication: USA 6 vol. (xix+513+xviii+432+xix+424+xix+521+xix+580+xix+413) pp.
Conference Date: 27-31 Oct. 1986 Conference Location: Gaithersburg, MD, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)
Abstract: The purpose of risk-based indicators is to monitor plant safety. Safety is measured by monitoring the potential for core melt

(core-melt frequency) and the public risk. Targets for these measures can be set consistent with NRC safety goals. In this process, the performance of safety systems, support systems, major components, and initiating events can be monitored using measures such as unavailability, failure or occurrence frequency. The changes in performance measures and their trends are determined from the time behavior of monitored measures by differentiation between stochastical and actual variations. Therefore, degradation, as well as improvement in the plant safety performance, can be determined. The development of risk-based **performance indicators** will also provide the means to trace a change in the safety measured a specific problem areas which are amenable to root cause analysis and inspection audits. In addition, systematic methods will be developed to identify specific improvement policies using the plant information system for the identified problem areas. The final product of the **Performance Indicator** Project will be a methodology, and an integrated and validated set of software packages which, if properly interfaced with the logic model software of a plant, can monitor the plant performance as plant information is provided an input. In addition to this final product, the interim product of this research will help to improve the existing NRC **performance indicators** by explicit incorporation of **risk** implications in their **evaluations** . (3 Refs)

Subfile: A C

Descriptors: fission reactor safety; nuclear engineering computing; safety

Identifiers: stochastical variations; risk-based indicators; monitor plant safety; core-melt frequency; public risk; NRC safety goals; unavailability; failure; occurrence frequency; performance measures; time behavior; actual variations; degradation; root cause analysis; inspection audits; **Performance Indicator** Project; software packages

Class Codes: A2841C (Computer codes); A2844 (Fission reactor protection systems, safety and accidents); C7470 (Nuclear engineering)

20/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

03571343 INSPEC Abstract Number: A86000938, B86006524

Title: Reactor vessel structural safety

Author(s): Jovanovic, A.

Journal: Nuklearna Tehnologija no.2 p.24-30

Publication Date: 1985 Country of Publication: Yugoslavia

CODEN: NUKEA7 ISSN: 0351-689X

Language: Croatian Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: The safety and reliability of nuclear power plant **components** and systems is of prime importance. Earlier **evaluation** of **risks** have to be revised in light of current experience in PWR and BWR reactor vessel and pipeline **performance** . Analytical models are developed to **predict** the onset and development of structural defects, the most common being large drops in resistance to brittle fractures, cracking under cladding and actual cracking. Experience to date at American, Soviet and French power plants is reviewed. A list of the existing pertinent standards is presented. US and German standards of inspection prior to and during operation, inspection intervals, monitoring and calibration methods and evaluation criteria are compared. (0 Refs)

Subfile: A B

Descriptors: fission reactor safety; nuclear power stations

Identifiers: reactor vessel structural safety; safety; reliability; nuclear power plant components; PWR; BWR; brittle fractures; cracking;

inspection; monitoring; calibration; evaluation criteria
Class Codes: A2844 (Fission reactor protection systems, safety and accidents); A2850G (Light water reactors); B8220B (Nuclear reactors)

20/5/14 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01876104 ORDER NO: AADAA-IMQ64316
Environmental management systems and the intra-firm risk relationship
Author: Basak, Rishi
Degree: M.Sc.
Year: 2000
Corporate Source/Institution: McGill University (Canada) (0781)
Adviser: Peter Daniel Goldsmith
Source: VOLUME 40/04 of MASTERS ABSTRACTS.
PAGE 880. 70 PAGES
Descriptors: ECONOMICS, THEORY ; BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT ; ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCES ; ECONOMICS, COMMERCE-BUSINESS
Descriptor Codes: 0511; 0454; 0768; 0505
ISBN: 0-612-64316-6

The objectives of the research are to: (1) Model and **analyse** the unique **risk** relationship between senior management and labour in environmental management; (2) Analyse various contractual mechanisms and compensation schemes that reduce the human resource management risk and minimise the dissonance between profit and stewardship goals; (3) Analyse the implications of the performance measurement problem on the principal-agent contract and the efficient delivery of abatement.
Chapter 2 reviews literature pertinent to environmental management and the application of principal-agent theory. Chapter 3, entitled "Environmental Management Systems and the Intra-Firm Risk Relationship" is an analysis of the role of these incentives and risk-sharing mechanisms in decreasing environmental risk exposure and achieving stewardship. Chapter 4, entitled "Incentive Contracts and Environmental **Performance Indicators** " focuses on the problem of environmental performance measurement and its impact on the P-A contract and on the efficient delivery of abatement. In chapter 5, general conclusions and suggestions for further research are discussed. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

20/5/15 (Item 2 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01790726 ORDER NO: AADAA-INQ56548
On the quantification of the effect of model error on groundwater model predictions and risk assessments
Author: Gaganis, Petros
Degree: Ph.D.
Year: 2000
Corporate Source/Institution: The University of British Columbia (Canada) (2500)
Adviser: Leslie Smith
Source: VOLUME 61/12-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 6366. 201 PAGES
Descriptors: HYDROLOGY
Descriptor Codes: 0388
ISBN: 0-612-56548-3

Errors arising from an imperfect model structure (model error) may significantly degrade the usefulness of model calibration in **predictive** modeling and result in misleading uncertainty and **risk analyses** . Model error is not random but systematic. Its effect on model **predictions** varies in space and time and differs for the flow and solute transport **components** of a groundwater model. Model error does not necessarily have any probabilistic properties that can be easily exploited in the construction of a single-objective model **performance** criterion. The effect of model error on the solution of the inverse problem is evaluated in the parameter space using a per-datum approach to model calibration where a model is calibrated at each data point separately. For each dependent variable, the location of each per-datum parameter estimate in the parameter space is a function of the magnitude of model error at the given sampling location and time. These parameter estimates are translated into a probabilistic description of model output that represents the level of confidence in model **performance** evaluated in terms of each model prediction. This approach provides useful information regarding the strengths and limitations of a model as well as the **performance** of classical calibration procedures.

The quantification of model error in the presence of parameter uncertainty is also evaluated within the Bayesian framework. Insight gained in updating the prior information on the parameter values is used to assess the correctness of the model structure, which is defined relative to the required accuracy by model predictions. Model error is evaluated in terms of each measurement of the dependent variable through an examination of the correctness of the model structure for different accuracy levels. The spatial and temporal variability of estimated model error can be used in identifying its possible causes, as well as in discriminating among models in terms of model structure correctness. Application of per-datum calibration and the Bayesian model error quantification to a groundwater contamination problem at the Chernobyl site in the Ukraine indicates that evaluating the effect of model error on estimated risks in hydrogeologic decision analysis offers an attractive alternative to adopting a bias towards conservative values.

20/5/16 (Item 3 from file: 35)

01771670 ORDER NO: AADAA-IC802143

Reliable control of interstitial condensation in lightweight roof systems: Calculation and assessment methods

Author: Janssens, Arnold L. E. A.
Degree: Ph.D.
Year: 1998
Corporate Source/Institution: Katholieke Universiteit Leuven (Belgium) (5605)
Source: VOLUME 61/02-C OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 583. 217 PAGES
Descriptors: ENGINEERING, CIVIL
Descriptor Codes: 0543
ISBN: 90-5682-148-2
Publisher: Faculteit Toegepaste, Wetenschappen, Arenbergkasteel, B-3001 Heverlee, Belgium

The general objective of the research is to develop calculation and assessment methods to improve the reliability of condensation control systems in lightweight roofs, considering the uncertainty to achieve

continuity of airtightness in building practice. An assessment method has been developed based on a stochastic approach to moisture **performance** analysis and on concepts of industrial **risk analysis** . To **predict** the thermal and moisture **performance** of lightweight systems, a two-dimensional transient model has been developed for the combined heat, air and water vapour transfer in building **components** . The model allows for a two-domain description in terms of porous media and air channels.

The calculation method has been applied to produce a better understanding of the effects of air movement and discontinuities on the **performance** of lightweight roofs. The development of the assessment method involves the definition of design climate values for the evaluation of condensation risk due to air leakage, the definition of limit state values to assess the risk and the use of 'redundant' protective measures to reduce the risk. The research produces tools and recommendations for the design of lightweight roof systems with reliable control of interstitial condensation.

20/5/17 (Item 4 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01650192 ORDER NO: AADNQ-28062
PREDICTORS OF PRESCHOOL PERFORMANCE **SKILLS OF EXTREMELY LOW BIRTH WEIGHT CHILDREN AT THREE YEARS OF AGE**
Author: SNIDER, LAURIE MARGARET
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1997
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO (CANADA) (0779)
Adviser: LINDA SIEGEL
Source: VOLUME 59/06-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 3100. 105 PAGES
Descriptors: PSYCHOLOGY, DEVELOPMENTAL ; EDUCATION, EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY ; EDUCATION, EARLY CHILDHOOD
Descriptor Codes: 0620; 0525; 0518
ISBN: 0-612-28062-4

The study was undertaken to examine extremely low birth weight (ELBW) preterm three year olds in order to determine the relationship between perinatal risk variables and preschool **performance** . A multivariate risk index consisting of eight risk predictors (birthweight, gestational age, number of days ventilated, presence of brain lesions, presence of bronchopulmonary dysplasia, small or average weight for gestational age, gender and socioeconomic status) was designed and seven outcome **variables** of the Peabody Motor Scales (PDMS) and the Miller Assessment for Preschoolers (MAP) were examined in a regression **analysis** . The **risk** index was most accurate in **predicting** the MAP Nonverbal Index (which measured memory and visual-spatial perception) and the MAP Complex Tasks Index(which measured skills combining visual-spatial perception and motor planning). Gender, Birthweight, Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia and Brain Lesion entered most frequently at levels of significance into logistic regression analysis between the risk index and outcome measures. Comparative analysis of the data indicated that this population of ELBW preschoolers were performing one standard deviation below the mean in gross motor and fine motor skills as measured by the Peabody Motor Scales and below the fortieth percentile on the Miller Assessment for Preschoolers in other domains of preschool **performance** . The risk index successfully classified ELBW preschoolers at a rate of 80 percent at extreme ranges of **performance** on the MAP Nonverbal Index and the Complex Tasks Index. Implications for use of corrected vs uncorrected age scores for the ELBW population are

discussed as are the relative strengths and weaknesses of their skills in preschool **performance** domains.

20/5/18 (Item 5 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01630046 ORDER NO: AADNQ-25214
MODELING CREDIT RISK SPREAD AND INTEREST RATE VOLATILITY IN THE EURODOLLAR MARKET
Author: ABIOLA, ISAAC ABIODUN
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1997
Corporate Source/Institution: SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY (CANADA) (0791)
Source: VOLUME 59/02-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 571. 174 PAGES
Descriptors: ECONOMICS, FINANCE
Descriptor Codes: 0508
ISBN: 0-612-25214-0

In this thesis, I conduct an investigation into two principal issues in the Eurodollar market. The first issue examines the stochastic behaviour of the credit risk spread in the yield of the three-month Eurodollar deposits placed in a designated London bank. The second examines the volatility of the yield on the same. In both issues examined, the period covered extends from June 1, 1973 through August 19, 1996, and the sampled data analyzed are at the daily frequency.

The purpose of the first essay, "The Credit-Risk Spread in the Eurodollar Market: An Empirical Analysis" is twofold. The first is to investigate the empirical determinants of credit risk spread in the Eurodollar market. The second is to assess the adequacy of using the information in the U.S. Treasury yield curve in modeling and predicting the observed credit risk in the market. In the analysis, I use the Engle, Lilien, and Robins (1987) GARCH-in-Mean modeling method. The results indicate that the yield curve does contain information for future credit risk. In addition to the information in the yield curve, I find that other financial time series also contain significant information for future credit **risk** . In order to **evaluate** the performance of the various models examined, I use the out-of-sample forecast encompassing test, the mean absolute prediction error, and the root mean square prediction error. All the **performance indicators** rank the GARCH-in-Mean model, which uses all financial market information, as the ideal for modeling and predicting credit risk.

The principal purpose of the second essay, "Modeling the Volatility of Interest Rates in the Eurodollar Market," is to investigate the predictive ability of the interest-rate models within and across the following family of models: the continuous time family, the (G)ARCH family, and the factor-ARCH family. Within the factor-ARCH family, attention is focused on the models that use directly observable financial market information rather than the latent variable or unobservable factor models. To evaluate the additional benefit that accrues in using directly observable financial market factors rather than models that use just the previous level of interest rate, the combination of the previous predicted volatility and the squared innovations, three evaluation criteria are employed. These are the out-of-sample mean square prediction error, the out-of-sample forecast encompassing method, and the N-fold cross-validation mean square prediction error. The cross-validation method indicates that the factor-ARCH model, using directly observable financial market information, best predicts the future volatility. The factor-ARCH model is also the only model whose out-of-sample forecast error cannot be explained by the other models

out-of-sample forecast. On this basis, the factor-ARCH model is ranked superior to other interest rate models.

20/5/19 (Item 6 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01565776 ORDER NO: AAD97-21306
A COMPARISON OF SMOOTHING TECHNIQUES FOR A COVARIATE MEASURED WITH ERROR IN A TIME-DEPENDENT COX PROPORTIONAL HAZARDS MODEL (T LYMPHOCYTE COUNT, IMMUNE DEFICIENCY, CD4+ COUNT, INFORMATION CENSORING)
Author: BYCOTT, PAUL WILLIAM
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1997
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, LOS ANGELES (0031)
Chair: JEREMY TAYLOR
Source: VOLUME 58/02-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 486. 133 PAGES
Descriptors: BIOLOGY, BIOSTATISTICS
Descriptor Codes: 0308

The use of CD4+ T-lymphocyte counts as an early indicator of immune suppression in HIV infected patients presents some unique challenges in survivorship analyses due to the tremendous variability of this marker. If the measurement error component of this variability is not accounted for in some manner, the estimate of the relative risk parameter in a time-dependent Cox model will be biased towards zero, and coverage levels of confidence intervals may be seriously incorrect. We use a two-stage approach to reduce the variability in the observed CD4 counts in order to obtain a more accurate estimate of the relative risk parameter and more valid summary statistics. In the first stage, we develop smoothing methods which replace the observed longitudinal CD4 counts with less variable imputed values at each failure time. In the second stage, these imputed values are used in a time-dependent Cox model to estimate the risk parameter and its associated summary statistics. The smoothing methods are derived from a random effects model plus a stochastic process with parameters estimated from the longitudinal CD4 counts. We find through simulation studies that the use of these smoothing methods results in a substantial reduction in bias for the true risk parameter estimate, and actual coverage rates in confidence intervals closer to the nominal level.

A second aspect of this work is to extend the concept of Freedman et al. (10), which aims to measure the proportion of information about the treatment's effect on the true endpoint explained by an intermediate marker, to the Cox proportional hazards model setting. We evaluate the **performance** of their statistic under a variety of situations through simulation studies, and find in general that it is tremendously variable. Because of this large variability, a reasonably precise estimate of the proportion of information explained by the intermediate marker can only be obtained when there is a very large treatment effect relative to its standard error. This suggests larger and/or longer clinical trials are necessary if this method of evaluating a potential surrogate marker is going to be used.

We apply our two-stage smoothing methods to the marker CD4 in the ACTG-019 clinical trial part B, and find in general they result in a relative **risk parameter estimate** for CD4 which is further from zero. Further, we conclude that CD4 is a strong **predictor** of AIDS free survival in this trial, however, it explains very little of the effect of treatment on progression to AIDS.

20/5/20 (Item 7 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01501677 ORDER NO: AAD96-28186
STOCHASTIC MODELING OF FATIGUE DAMAGE FOR ON-LINE MONITORING, PROGNOSTICS AND LIFE-EXTENDING CONTROL (CRACK GROWTH)
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Year: 1996
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Adviser: ASOK RAY
Source: VOLUME 57/04-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 2831. 120 PAGES
Descriptors: ENGINEERING, MECHANICAL
Descriptor Codes: 0548

The primary goal of a stochastic damage monitoring, failure prognostic and life-extending control system is to achieve the desired plant **performance** with enhanced safety, reliability, and availability. This integrated decision system is potentially useful for on-line damage monitoring, **predicting** remaining service life and for making operation and maintenance decisions.

Modeling the stochastic nature of material degradation is necessary for failure prognostics and **risk analysis** of plant **components** . Two different stochastic models of fatigue crack growth are developed. The first model is formulated on the assumption that the crack growth rate is lognormal distributed. This model structure allows construction of a filter for estimating the current damage state and predicting the remaining service life based on the underlying principle of extended Kalman filtering. This allows evaluation of the first two moments of crack length where the computation time is at least two orders of magnitude less than that required for solving the Kolmogorov equation. The second model is based on the assumption that crack length is lognormal-distributed. This model does not require an explicit solution of stochastic differential equations and is ideally suited for on-line damage monitoring. Both models allow the expected value of crack length to be matched with the deterministic prediction. The variance of crack length derived from both models is verified with experimental fatigue crack growth data.

The goal of life-extending control is to achieve an optimized trade-off between dynamic **performance** and structural durability of the plant under control. Enhancement of structural durability is achieved using nonlinear optimization to generate a sequence of open loop commands that maneuver the plant from a known initial state to a desired final state subject to constraints on the rate of damage accumulation in critical components. Further, a methodology for the development of a robust feedforward/feedback control policy for high **performance** and life extension of mechanical structures is developed. This concept is experimentally verified on a laboratory testbed. Test results demonstrate that the fatigue life of test specimens can be substantially extended with no appreciable degradation in the dynamic **performance** of the mechanical system.

20/5/21 (Item 8 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01472604 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9611492

EXTERNAL DEBT AND EMPIRICAL MODELS FOR COUNTRY RISK ASSESSMENT (SOVEREIGN BORROWERS)

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Adviser: CARLOS SANTIAGO
Source: VOLUME 56/12-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 4866. 203 PAGES
Descriptors: ECONOMICS, GENERAL ; POLITICAL SCIENCE, INTERNATIONAL LAW AND RELATIONS
Descriptor Codes: 0501; 0616

This dissertation has three major objectives. First, to determine the factors affecting the debt rescheduling behavior of sovereign borrowers. Second, to select the most appropriate model to **estimate** country debt rescheduling **risk** using selected risk indicators. Third, to construct an accurate country rescheduling risk index for the sample countries.

In the dissertation, the debt crisis of the 1980s is examined and eleven economic variables are found to be good indicators of the practice of massive debt rescheduling. In addition to conventional debt indicators, the interest burden and net flow **indicators** , domestic **performance indicators** , and debt composition indicators are also incorporated into three alternative empirical models. First, panel data analysis is performed and country-specific and time-specific factors are identified for their role in the rescheduling behavior of the 35 sovereign borrowers in our sample. It is found that country and time specific factors contribute very little to in explaining and anticipating debt rescheduling. Second, a probit model is estimated with the use of a binary debt rescheduling variable as a dependent variable. Probit and logit are conventional methods in estimating country risk in the literature. However, a binary rescheduling variable does not allow researchers to distinguish borrowers for their level of risk, or creditworthiness. Instead, in this dissertation, debt rescheduling ratio is preferred to assess creditworthiness of sovereign borrowers, and used in panel data analysis and tobit estimation. Third, a tobit model is **estimated** to assess country **risk** , and is found to be the most appropriate model to predict the rescheduling ratio. Tobit approach also eliminates the negative estimated debt ratios appeared in the panel data **analysis** .

A sovereign borrower **risk** index is then established with the use of the tobit estimates. These were found to be very accurate in rating countries and predicting the relative size of rescheduling two years in advance, with only few exceptions. The estimation results are tested for both type I and type II errors, and, overall, the model is found to be very successful as an early-warning model. Country rankings based on the size of the previous reschedulings gave more precise results in comparison to methods used by some private institutions and rating agencies. Therefore, the major contribution of the model is to predict relative size of country debt rescheduling.

20/5/22 (Item 9 from file: 35)

01447454 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9537175
LIQUEFACTION AND EARTHQUAKE HAZARD EFFECTS ON PIPELINE SYSTEMS
Author: PALMER, MICHAEL CURTIS
Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1995
Corporate Source/Institution: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (0058)
Source: VOLUME 56/07-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 3906. 278 PAGES
Descriptors: ENGINEERING, CIVIL
Descriptor Codes: 0543

A comprehensive geotechnically- and **performance** -oriented procedure for assessing and **evaluating** the relative **risks** from earthquake hazards to steel pipelines is presented. The procedure **evaluates risk** from traveling ground waves, surface faulting, landslides, and liquefaction-induced lateral spread.

An evaluation of the Evernden seismic intensity **prediction** model is presented in the form of a comparison of **predicted** versus mapped intensities for the 1994 Northridge earthquake. Sensitivities of the program results to certain input **parameters** are determined and discussed. Predicted intensity magnitudes are discussed in light of their effect on seismic hazard assessment.

An evaluation of lateral spread case histories from one Japanese and four U.S. earthquakes using the Newmark model is presented. The object of the evaluation was to determine the usefulness of the Newmark model as a predictive tool in estimating the magnitude of liquefaction-induced lateral spread, given an accelerogram from a scenario earthquake and a knowledge of site geomorphology and soil properties including age, type, SPT results, and fines content. Values of undrained residual shear strength are back-calculated for each case history and plotted versus equivalent clean sand SPT blowcount and an existing empirical correlation.

A comprehensive study of sixty-one years of earthquake **performance** of steel gas transmission pipelines in the service area of the Southern California Gas Company is presented. During this time there were 11 major earthquakes with magnitudes greater than 5.8. An evaluation is made of the most vulnerable types of piping, failure mechanisms, threshold seismic intensity to cause failure by traveling ground waves, and relative proportions of damage induced by permanent ground displacement versus traveling ground waves.

The general procedure for evaluating the relative risks from earthquake hazards to steel gas pipelines is applied to two transmission pipelines operated by the Southern California Gas Company. The procedure utilizes information on regional geology and groundwater conditions, and makes use of current earthquake planning scenarios, a seismic intensity prediction program, and site specific aerial photos and soil borings obtained primarily through public agencies.

20/5/23 (Item 10 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01402769 ORDER NO: AADAA-I9511829
ASSESSING HEDGE EFFECTIVENESS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SFAS 80
Author: FINN, MARK WENDELL
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1995
Corporate Source/Institution: CORNELL UNIVERSITY (0058)
Adviser: JOHN A. ELLIOTT
Source: VOLUME 55/11-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 3559. 210 PAGES
Descriptors: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, ACCOUNTING
Descriptor Codes: 0272

Deferral hedge accounting requires the accountant to identify hedges and evaluate their likely effectiveness. This dissertation applies finance and statistical theory to these interrelated problems. Hedge accounting deferrals expose the accountant to implicit forecasting risk, operationalized here as the mean square error between recognized and expected hedging gains or losses. A minimum variance portfolio selection model is used to orthogonally decompose trading behavior and **forecasting** risk into hedging and speculative **components** . The model is then employed to (1) provide definitions of hedging and quantify **forecasting** risk for a variety of commonly encountered time series structures, (2) **evaluate** the **forecasting risks** associated with the application of hedge accounting to anticipated, as opposed to firmly committed transactions, and (3) **analyze** empirically the **forecasting risks** associated with exchange rate hedges between 1990 and 1993 using Chicago Mercantile Exchange futures contracts. The dissertation also evaluates statistically the properties and performance of the cumulative dollar offset method, comparing it with the aforementioned **forecasting** methodology. The cumulative dollar offset method is a technique for assessing hedge effectiveness commonly employed by practicing accountants.

20/5/24 (Item 11 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01395727 ORDER NO: AAD95-04919
A METHODOLOGY FOR PROJECT RISK CONTROL: A WORK PACKAGE-BASED APPROACH USING HISTORICAL COST CONTROL DATA
Author: MINATO, TAKAYUKI
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1994
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY (0028)
Chair: DAVID B. ASHLEY
Source: VOLUME 55/09-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 4023. 201 PAGES
Descriptors: ENGINEERING, CIVIL
Descriptor Codes: 0543

This research focuses on the issues of risk arising from multiple projects undertaken by a single company. Projects are dependent on a number of risk factors that interact in complex ways and that make the outcome of a project uncertain. In these cases, it may be possible for contractors to manage these risks by choosing corporate-level management strategies. By bearing these considerations in mind, this thesis develops a risk analysis methodology to serve as a support for managers analyzing a project's risks; responses can be for the specific project only or across many projects.

The methodology in this thesis is built on the work breakdown structure (WBS) of a project, in which a project is defined as a portfolio of its component work packages. A single-index, linear model is then developed to estimate the uncertainty of a work package, which depends on the basic concept of the market model in financial portfolio theory. The key parameter of the developed model is beta, which is a regression coefficient relating the **performance** of a work package to the overall **performance** of completed projects. The beta estimates the co-variance among work packages, or a portion of project risk that arises from common risk factors to projects. Moreover, it is used to **predict** the change in profile of a project's uncertainty when **risk** -control is **evaluated** ; estimating the value of controlling a risk is a principal contribution of this research.

This methodology is uniquely formulated in that the **risk** is

estimated only with the **components** in WBS and the associated cost information, instead of relying on external, explanatory **variables** . Such a model, built with rigorous statistical inference, provides a systematic and reliable approach for project risk analysis. In practice, it not only facilitates the knowledge acquisition process, but it also considerably reduces the cost of information. Thus, the application of this methodology will be of great valuable to both industry and the academic community.

20/5/25 (Item 12 from file: 35)

01362160 ORDER NO: AAD94-19451
CAPITAL BUDGETING IN AMERICAN COUNTY GOVERNMENTS: ANALYSIS OF CURRENT PRACTICES

Author: SEKWAT, ALEX SUBE
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1994
Corporate Source/Institution: FLORIDA ATLANTIC UNIVERSITY (0119)
Adviser: KHI V. THAI
Source: VOLUME 55/02-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 373. 206 PAGES
Descriptors: POLITICAL SCIENCE, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION; ECONOMICS, FINANCE
Descriptor Codes: 0617; 0508

This study analyzes the current practices of capital budgeting in American county governments. The analysis includes a determination of the factors believed to influence the use of a capital budget in counties.

The bulk of the data for the study were gathered by means of survey research. A questionnaire was designed, pre-tested, and administered to a select group of county finance officers across the United States. Stratified random sampling procedures were employed in the selection of the sample frame. Limited supplementary data obtained from secondary sources were also used.

Descriptive statistics, measures of association, and logistic regression procedures were used in the analysis and interpretation of the data. The analysis of the data using contingency tables and measures of association reveal a significant relationship between the dependent variable, i.e., the use of a capital budget, and several independent variables, notably: degree of urbanization, form of government, state requirements, capital improvement program (CIP), federal grants, state grants, and a periodic inspection program. No significant relationship was established between the use of a capital budget and the following independent variables: geographic region, risk and uncertainty, and size of capital budget or capital investments. Moreover, the analysis of the results reveals that counties with capital budget in contrast to counties without a one have a higher incidence and are more predisposed to: (1) utilize a CIP, (2) receive intergovernmental grants for capital investments, (3) consider **risk** and uncertainty in **evaluating** capital investment proposals, (4) have their infrastructure facilities in fairly good physical condition, (5) employ a periodic inspection program, (6) tend to have a large population (urban), and (7) have an elected or appointed professional administrator.

Furthermore, logistic regression analysis was used to determine the covariates that have a strong explanatory power of the dependent variable. After testing several models, the parsimonious and best fitting model contained the following variables, and interaction terms: urbanization, state requirements, use a of CIP, interaction of federal grants and urbanization, and interaction of state grants and state requirements.

Overall, the results from descriptive statistics, measures of association, and logistic regression analysis, seem to suggest that county governments that use a capital budget performed slightly better than counties without a capital budget when the independent variables are considered as **performance indicators** .

20/5/26 (Item 13 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01341002 ORDER NO: AADMM-83422
CANCER MORTALITY PATTERNS AMONG CHINESE MIGRANT POPULATIONS IN ONTARIO
Author: HANLEY, ANTHONY JAMES GORDON
Degree: M.SC.
Year: 1993
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO (CANADA) (0779)
Adviser: BERNARD CHOI
Source: VOLUME 32/02 of MASTERS ABSTRACTS.
PAGE 613. 173 PAGES
Descriptors: HEALTH SCIENCES, PUBLIC HEALTH
Descriptor Codes: 0573
ISBN: 0-315-83422-6

The objectives of this project were to develop a technique, using surnames, whereby Chinese individuals can be identified in databases that do not contain information on birthplace or ethnicity, and to examine the cancer mortality patterns of Chinese migrants to Ontario.

Surname technique. Lists of Chinese surnames were compiled based on varying cutoff levels, and screening **performance indicators** calculated. The lists were evaluated by applying them to a test dataset.

Results demonstrate that surnames can be reliable indicators of Chinese ethnicity when standard identifiers are not available. Screening **performance indicators** were very high (above 80%) for lists from the source dataset at a cutoff level of 100; as the cutoff was elevated, sensitivities decreased and positive predictive values improved.

Analysis of cancer mortality. Deaths in first and second generation Chinese migrants for 1980-84 were gleaned from vital statistics data, the latter group selected using lists created in the surname **analysis** .

First generation migrants' **risk** for overall cancer mortality was intermediate between that for China (low) and Ontario residents (high). They displayed high risks for nasopharyngeal and liver cancer, and low risks for prostatic, female breast and brain cancer relative to the Ontario population. There also appeared to be transition in risk towards the Ontario pattern for male colorectal cancer, bladder cancer and leukaemia based on rates from Ontario and China. Very few cancer deaths were recorded among second generation migrants. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

20/5/27 (Item 14 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01302564 ORDER NO: AADMM-75601
A STUDY OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTING SERVICES TO ASSESS USER PERCEPTIONS
Author: TURNER, WILLIAM GREGORY
Degree: M.SC.
Year: 1992
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH (CANADA) (0081)
Source: VOLUME 31/03 of MASTERS ABSTRACTS.

PAGE 1045. 129 PAGES
Descriptors: BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL; BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, ACCOUNTING; BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MARKETING
Descriptor Codes: 0310; 0272; 0338
ISBN: 0-315-75601-2

This research investigated attributes of chartered accounting service quality and importance of attributes in determining client satisfaction. A review of the literature, exploratory focus group results, and discussions with selected accountants were utilized to develop a measure of user perceptions in regard to chartered accounting services. Cost of the service was the most disliked aspect of the service particularly for national firm respondents. It was further revealed that chartered accounting services should give special consideration to keeping clients informed, updated with information, and becoming more knowledgeable with respect to the client's business. Only one **attribute performance** gap was significant in **predicting** overall satisfaction, outlining **risks** to clients. The **analysis** revealed five dimensions of chartered accounting service quality, information, experience, confidence, timeliness and empathy. (Abstract shortened by UMI.)

20/5/28 (Item 15 from file: 35)

01295268 ORDER NO: AAD93-10629
AN ADAPTABLE METHODOLOGY FOR MANAGING TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER
Author: BROWN, ANDREW, JR.
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1992
Corporate Source/Institution: WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY (0254)
Adviser: O. O. MEJABI
Source: VOLUME 54/02-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.
PAGE 1029. 357 PAGES
Descriptors: ENGINEERING, INDUSTRIAL; OPERATIONS RESEARCH
Descriptor Codes: 0546; 0796

The research examined and highlighted the life cycle of technology transfer. The focus was on intra-firm dynamics and processes. The research proposed an adaptable methodology for the management of technology through its various stages while defining the necessary inputs and outputs. It is sufficiently adaptable that a technology transfer model can be developed and tailored to specific projects.

The research examined technology transfer from the aspect of the transfer occurring in several phases. It established the necessary activities within each phase as the basis for developing a framework for "intelligent management" of technology transfer projects. It used a combination of **performance metrics** , ethnographic studies, questionnaires, delphi techniques, content and path **analyses** , decision and **risk analysis** , etc. In effect, a comprehensive yet practical "kit of tools" is provided to aid in effective technology transfer within corporations. This is a unique significance of the research. The product of this research is a comprehensive technology transfer methodology to more effectively manage and integrate the dimensions of people, technology, management, organizational design, and technology risk tolerance in a phased, not necessarily sequential, approach.

In summary, our research premise was that the management of the technology transfer process is a problem in industry. It reported evidence supporting this claim. Next, a methodology, tools, and the recognition of technology transfer phases were presented as plausible mechanisms to manage

the technology transfer process. It also showed, that with the appropriate resources, technology transfer projects can be managed by this approach. This is our primary contribution to the body of knowledge on the management of technology transfer.

20/5/29 (Item 16 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01162077 ORDER NO: AAD91-18281
ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF OWNERSHIP IN THE WATER SUPPLY INDUSTRY: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS (PRIVATIZATION)
Author: ONYEJI, SAMUEL CHIBO
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1990
Corporate Source/Institution: TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (0803)
Co-chairs: WOLFGANG G. ROESELER; RALPH A. WURBS
Source: VOLUME 52/02-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 621. 109 PAGES
Descriptors: ECONOMICS, GENERAL; ECONOMICS, THEORY; URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING
Descriptor Codes: 0501; 0511; 0999

A data set of apparently higher quality than has been available previously was derived from two independent sources and applied to an analysis of the economic effects of publicly owned water utilities as compared to privately owned water utilities in the United States. The analysis evaluated the conditions of technical efficiency, relative efficiency, and revenue rates in the utilities. Although the cost structures of utilities under the two alternative modes of ownership appear to be similar, the specific conditions of technical and relative efficiency are found, on average, to differ between the two types of utilities. Privately owned water utilities are found to be technically efficient as well as relatively more efficient than the publicly owned utilities. The publicly owned water utilities on the other hand are neither technically nor relatively efficient, compared to their privately owned counterparts.

Revenue accrued to privately owned water utilities at a higher rate than to publicly owned organizations who, on average, are found to earn below the industrial average.

The study also **evaluated** the conditions of **risk** and the sensitivity of **performance indicators** to ownership types. The risk of sustaining losses is found to be higher in public water utilities than in private water utilities. Most **performance indicators** are found to be sensitive to public ownership.

20/5/30 (Item 17 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

01108803 ORDER NO: AADDX-88929
A REQUISITE DECISION MODEL FOR THE SELECTION OF MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL SERVICES IN BUILDINGS (MECHANICAL SERVICES)
Author: FINCH, EDWARD FRANK
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1989
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF READING (UNITED KINGDOM) (0354)
Source: VOLUME 51/02-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

PAGE 657. 249 PAGES
Descriptors: URBAN AND REGIONAL PLANNING; BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT
Descriptor Codes: 0999; 0454

Available from UMI in association with The British Library.
The role of mechanical and electrical services engineers in building design is increasingly one of 'decision maker' rather than conventional 'designer'. Much of the design effort occurs at the manufacturing stage, as witnessed by the proliferation of package units and modular fittings. The engineer is therefore engaged in major investment decisions. These concern innumerable technologies available from competing manufacturers and suppliers. An attempt is made in this thesis to define a formal decision model which will help decision makers make more judicious choices from these technologies.
Any such decision model must consider three complicating features which enter into the equation; (1) the intangible outcomes, which cannot be expressed in monetary terms, that occur as a result of design decisions; (2) the strategic and uncertain implications of many design decisions, committing the user organisation to technologies which may or may not impair the long-term **performance** of that organisation; (3) the numerous user and operating groups affected by the decision.
The methods used in the model try to reflect these issues. The model interrelates life cycle costing; multi- **attribute** utility theory; **risk analysis** and technological **forecasting** to this end. It is hoped that such a model will provide a vehicle for discussion and justification. In this way a design is arrived at which is not only compatible with the client's short-term needs, but also his/her long term requirements.

20/5/31 (Item 18 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

1078008 ORDER NO: AAD89-22572
AN EXPECTANCY-ORIENTED MANAGEMENT CONTROL SYSTEM FOR DISCRETIONARY AND TACTICAL PERFORMANCE
Author: MILLET, IDO
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1989
Corporate Source/Institution: UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA (0175)
SUPERVISOR: ROSS A. WEBBER
Source: VOLUME 50/07-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 1834. 214 PAGES
Descriptors: INFORMATION SCIENCE; BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, MANAGEMENT
Descriptor Codes: 0723; 0454

This thesis is motivated by the need for better understanding and control of tactical and discretionary managerial performance. I submit that the generic approaches of results-oriented and behavior-oriented control are inappropriate for discretionary managerial performance and that current practices cause significant problems such as excessive concentration on short-term low- **risk** managerial issues. I **analyze** previous research in areas such as Planning and Control, Motivation, Management Science, Organizational Behavior and Management Information Systems. The resulting synthesis focuses on evaluation and reward practices as a core problem area and on managerial issues as the object of discretionary and tactical performance.
I introduce a simple model suggesting that the major factors of discretionary and tactical performance are awareness of managerial issues, discretionary capacity to handle those issues, selection of issues for

implementation, and quality of implementation. Previous literature, as well as estimates provided by 36 managers, seem to suggest that the awareness and selection factors are the most promising candidates for improvement.

Management By Importance (MBI) is a design for a new management control system which aims at improving tactical and discretionary performance. I propose an expectancy-oriented control mode whereby discretionary performance is evaluated based on the expected contribution of issues surfaced and implemented by a manager. The main elements of the system are a set of evaluation criteria, an organizational process and a management information system.

The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) plays a significant role in the proposed system since I require estimation of expected benefits from managerial issues on a ratio scale. As a parallel contribution, I propose a generally useful methodology which significantly improves the effectiveness and viability of the AHP for complex decision making problems.

I developed the necessary software and implemented the MBI system at an organizational unit of a large bank. I used a quasi-experimental O-X-O design to estimate the impact of the system on quantitative **performance indicators** and on qualitative work-related perceptions. Overall, results from the pilot implementation as reflected by three measurement approaches were encouraging. The four quantitative **performance indicators** demonstrated improvements in the range of 113%-172%. Questionnaires on work-related perceptions indicated mostly positive, though not significant, shifts. Questionnaires on direct opinions of the participating managers about the efficacy and effects of the system indicated positive reactions to the system.

20/5/32 (Item 19 from file: 35)

1061487 ORDER NO: AAD89-10686

COERCIVE TRAPS AND THE RISK FOR CHILD ABUSE: AN ANALOGUE STUDY

Author: MURPHY, RONALD TIMOTHY

Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1989
Corporate Source/Institution: STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK AT BINGHAMTON (0792)
Source: VOLUME 50/02-B OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 754. 116 PAGES
Descriptors: PSYCHOLOGY, CLINICAL
Descriptor Codes: 0622

A model of risk for physical child abuse was generated within a developmental-ecological framework. This risk was viewed as an increasing probability for engaging in escalating, coercive interactions. Hypotheses derived from this model of risk were tested in an experiment involving 24 nonparent, undergraduate male subjects divided into two groups: either high or low risk for child abuse, as determined by the Child Abuse Potential Inventory (CAPI). Subjects took part in a parenting analogue (a modified teacher-learner task) in which they ostensibly delivered reward and punishment in response to computer-simulated child **performance** . Two between-groups conditions of simulated child response, easy or difficult, were presented. Self-report measures of social/evaluative anxiety and parents' childrearing style were administered to the subjects post-experimentally. Analyses of variance revealed that, as predicted, high risk subjects presented with the simulated difficult child delivered more intense punishment over time than did the other subject groups. Analyses of the reward **variables** did not strongly support **predictions** that the high risk group would use less reward. Analyses of the background **variables**

indicated that, as **predicted** , the high risk group reported more social/evaluative anxiety and more rejection-based childrearing by their parents compared to the low **risk** group. Correlational **analyses** supported an association between current social anxiety and rejection in childhood. The results were discussed in the context of examining risk for abuse in interactional contexts.

20/5/33 (Item 20 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

803212 ORDER NO: AAD83-04558
CASH RECOVERY RATE, CORPORATE CONTROL AND CORPORATE PERFORMANCE
Author: NEWHOUSE, BENJAMIN
Degree: PH.D.
Year: 1982
Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN (0127)
Source: VOLUME 43/10-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL. PAGE 3353. 133 PAGES
Descriptors: ACCOUNTING
Descriptor Codes: 0272

In this dissertation the determinants of ex post rates of return are examined for evidence of managerial discretion in firms with strong stockholder (family) control as opposed to manager control. A managerial wealth maximization model is used to analyze the firms' performance. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted on a sample of 420 firms from the Fortune 500 survey for the year 1979.

Three measures of return; shareholder return, accounting return and cash recovery rate were used as dependent variables. The independent variables are growth rate, dividend policy, market structure, and risk.

The results indicate that when the shareholder return or cash recovery rate is used to evaluate economic performance, type of control has no effect upon performance. When accounting return is used as the **indicator** of economic **performance** , manager control firms have a significantly higher rate of return than owner controlled firms. After controlling for differences in size and **risk** with an **analysis** of covariance procedure the differences in accounting return are no longer significant. Consequently the findings suggest that type of managerial control is not strongly associated with differences in performance.

20/5/34 (Item 1 from file: 65)
DIALOG(R)File 65:Inside Conferences

03039754 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN032199224
A Statistical Methodological Framework for Estimating, Assessing, Evaluating, Monitoring and Interpreting Road Travel Risk Performance **Measure** Indicators : **A** ` Risk Analysis **and** Evaluation **System Model' Combining Traffic Collision and** `**Exposure to Risk' Information to Identify** `**High Risk' Road Travel Patterns and Characteristics**
Stewart, D. E.
CONFERENCE: Enhanced safety of vehicles-International technical conference; 16th
INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL CONFERENCE ON ENHANCED SAFETY OF VEHICLES , 1998; VOL 2 P: 1445-1464
Washington, DC, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1998

LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Papers
CONFERENCE SPONSOR: U.S. Department of Transportation National Highway Traffic Safety Administration
CONFERENCE LOCATION: Windsor, Canada
CONFERENCE DATE: May 1998 (199805) (199805)

BRITISH LIBRARY ITEM LOCATION: 4550.406500
DESCRIPTORS: enhanced safety; vehicles; ESV; NHTSA

20/5/35 (Item 2 from file: 65)
DIALOG(R)File 65:Inside Conferences

01159446 INSIDE CONFERENCE ITEM ID: CN011369169
Application of Risk Analysis **in Setting Financial** Performance Indicators **for a Construction Project**
Bajaj, D.
CONFERENCE: Construction economics: the essential management tool-Symposium
P: 210-218
Australian Institute of Quantity Surveyors, 1995
ISBN: 0959964185
LANGUAGE: English DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference Papers and programme
CONFERENCE SPONSOR: International Cost Engineering Council
CONFERENCE LOCATION: Gold Coast, Australia
CONFERENCE DATE: May 1995 (199505) (199505)

BRITISH LIBRARY ITEM LOCATION: q95/06923 Construction
DESCRIPTORS: construction economics; ICEC

20/5/36 (Item 1 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource

00153749 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: e-Finance (813352)

TITLE: e-Finance: The Foundation for a High-Performance Corporate...
AUTHOR: Gorrepati, Kris Lee, Esther
SOURCE: Business Integration Journal, v6 n7 pFS-8(4) Jul 2004
HOMEPAGE: http://www.bijonline.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

To become a high-performance finance organization, a corporation can implement jan evolutionary strategy called e-Finance . . . and use it to become nimble, with quicker, more accurate final transaction processing, real-time analysis of key **performance indicators** (KPIs), fast and accurate external reporting.k Failures, lack of compliance, and lack of controls can be prevented. Support is provided for such processes as transaction processing for sales, purchasing, and internal finance, financial planning and budgeting, operational financial analysis, internal and external reporting, strategic planning, investment **analysis** , and **risk** management. E-Finance entails high quality finance at minimum cost through maximum reduction of non-value-added activities and mistakes in financial processes, as well as use of self-service to lower cost and cycle

time. Therefore, real-time financial information and analysis are made available to processes and users as needed, as is failure prevention. With e-Finance, all processes are interrelated acts in a quote-to-cash business process. Along with such technologies as portals, business process management (BPM) software, business intelligence (BI), and Web services-based integration products, e-Finance requires that management make a straightforward and accurate assessment of how value is added and the most effective way to add it. Among topics covered are roadblocks to efficient financial processing and opportunities created with e-finance. For instance, the percentage of time spent by the finance organization on transaction processing is lowered.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent (999999)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Graphs, Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Business Intelligence; Business Planning; Business Process Management
REVISION DATE: 20050500

20/5/37 (Item 2 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R)File 256:TecInfoSource

00153748 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Integrated Composite Application Network (ICAN 5) (231055)

TITLE: Achieving ROI with a Compliance Management Architecture
AUTHOR: Staff
SOURCE: Business Integration Journal, v6 n7 pFS-6(2) Jul 2004
HOMEPAGE: http://www.bijonline.com

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis

SeeBeyond's SeeBeyond Integrated Composite Applications Network (ICAN 5) can help companies obtain return on investment (ROI) with a compliance management architecture (CMA). A CMA is most successfully supported with technologies built on a service-oriented architecture (SOA), which provides real-time access to underlying systems, a set of reusable services, an active business process management (BPM) layer that enforces, audits, and runs the processes. Also supported are business activity monitoring (BAM) applications for access to data through the underlying services and operational dashboards with key **performance indicator** (KPI) measurements on the businessk health. ICAN 5 provides BPM and BAM functionality based on SOA. With ICAN 5, the compliance cycle is shorter, and flexibility is included. Processes for **risk evaluation** over all channels, including branches, Web, and partners, are consistent, and TCO, development, and maintenance costs are substantially lowered. Research company Gartner says no software package can make users compliant with Sarbanes-Oxley, but knowledge of business processes and of the ways in which technology can be used to support and enhance the processes can result in compliance. Gartner estimates an average expenditure by each Fortune 1000 company of $2 million on compliance with Sarbanes-Oxley. Businesses will have to jdevelop new corporate policies and processes and then implement those processes transparently.k

COMPANY NAME: SeeBeyond Technology Inc (628701)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Business Models; Business Planning; Business Process Management

REVISION DATE: 20050500